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The BOSTON Evening-Post.

Containing the freſheſt & moſt important Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

Printed by THOMAS and JOHN FLEET, at the HEART and CROWN in Cornhill.

Meſſr's FLEETS. *Bridgwater, Sept.* 23. 1771.

Pleaſe to give the following Piece a Place in your Paper, and thereby you will greatly oblige yours,

A. B.

Ne lude cum ſacris.
It's ſport for a Fool to do miſchief.

THE Commencement anniverſaries are intended to graduate thoſe Youths who have gone through their proper ſtudies at the College; and have equipped themſelves by a thorough accompliſhment in the arts & ſciences, ſo as to paſs a public examination, and the approbation of ſuch as are appointed Overſeers & Governors of the College. The ſuppoſed deſign of Parents in ſending their Children to the Univerſity is, that they may attain not only to the greateſt degree of human literature, but alſo that they may have principles of Virtue and Religion implanted in them; this is the chief they aim at, or ought to have in view; this is the ne plus ultra of their wiſhes. How diſappointed then muſt thoſe be who find their Children have gained little elſe than a lively turn of mimickry, a knack to take One off, (as it is called) to repeat a Comedy, rehearſe a Farce, or act a Pantomime, and leave the main thing undone. Is this what Youth go to College for? No! It will then not be tho't ſtrange that men of honor and religion, reſent in their breaſts, that theatrical exhibitions ſhould be permitted to pervade the ſacred walls of Harvard; eſpecially ſince they are expreſly prohibited by a good and wholſome law of the province; the legiſlature of which, have at all times taken the ſtricteſt care that Plays ſhould not be acted, as thereby the morals of the People would be greatly depreciated.

It is reaſonably to be hoped that the bigger part of the audience on laſt Commencement Day, did not give countenance to the Buffoonry, they were ſo unexpectedly attacked withall: It's a difficult matter, it's confeſſed, to reſtrain the riſible muſcles when ſuddenly put in agitation; ſo that the approbation of many that joined in the mirth and intemperate laugh, was not conſequential, nor may they be ſuppoſed to have given thereby their aſſent to ſo untimely a performance. Mr. Croſwell's remarks thereon muſt and are univerſally allowed to be juſt and ſeaſonable: They are eaſily maintained, without defending his perſonal or moral character, and ſuch as out of revenge to him, and indulgence to their lax fancies have only endeavoured to beſmear the character of this good man (for ſo in chriſtian charity he muſt be called, altho' he is undoubtedly, as others, ſubjected to human imperfections) will be eſteemed by every ſerious judicious perſon as uneaſy, idle miſchief-makers, buſy-bodies, meddling in other mens matters; whoſe genius would produce nought, except in the calumniating way.

It was obſerved (be it ſaid to their honour) that the two principal Magiſtrates in the aſſembly were not obſerved to ſmile during the whole proceſs of the Novelty; and no one can heſitate that it gave them great diſguſt to be ſo ludicrouſly entertained. But, it is ſaid, one of the *Primum Mobile* thought it would be a fine whetter to the appetite for dinner. Really it's to be lamented that ſuch a diſſoluteneſs of manners is ſo readily acquieſced in. Beſides, the Sanctuary or houſe for worſhip of God is very unſuitable, nay it is Sacrilege to convert it into a Theatre: While it may not only be expedient but lawful for town inhabitants to meet therein and tranſact publick affairs, where they have no other ſuitable place; and cenſures of obſcene and filthy actions committed by wicked and profane ones are in this caſe unjuſtly laid. I'm not one of thoſe ſtiff-laced rigid ones, who would ſtrain at a knat, yet ſwallow a camel; nor ſo hypocritical as to wear Saint and Devil under the ſame maſk. There is a time for all things. Serious and ludicrous matters are very improperly mixed. To pretend there's nothing ſolemn and ſerious, or that ought to be ſo, on Commencement Days; really nothing but carouſing or glutting and making the heart ſocial, like the brutal creation, ſcarcely looking up to the bountiful giver for his bleſſings, is even beneath the heathen themſelves. *Hic Deus nihil fecit.*

It's charitably hoped, if any of the Governors of the College were previouſly knowing that a Farce was to be acted in the publick exerciſes of the day, they are ſince ſorry it had not been forbidden, and for the future will only admit ſuch performances as are becoming ſuch a ſolemnity.

Before I cloſe I ſhall take a little notice of a piece in your's of the 16th of this month, ſigned M K. dated Bridgwater, &c. It would have been more to the credit of the elderly Gentleman who compoſed this, to have put the true initials of his own name inſtead of writing in the name of his Grandchild M——ll, and wrote Titiquut inſtead of Bridgwater. Indeed, wiſe Sir, (if I may give you the appellation) you ſeem a ſtiff advocate for the late Commencement Drollery, and are very deſirous of the continuance of ſuch funny merriment. It's preſumed the Mock Devil, acted not long ſince on a Sunday eve (as I'm informed) in the fiery furnace, ſits well on your ſtomach; and having been habituated, ſince your ſpiritual revolution from the old to the new mode of worſhip; *We* (if I'm equally entitled with you to the word) wonder not, if you ſhould have it introduced in the room of our Sabbath exerciſes, with a *Hoc Deus fecit*. Your *acquaintance* with the ancient as well as modern ſatyrical pieces juſtly entitles You to the preheminence in carrying an end ſuch *a wonderful reformation*. The *maſterly* hand with which you've wrote, ſhews You fully accompliſhed in Lampoonry; and *We* are fully ſatisfied (however the college may ſtand in need of a champion to defend) that you are ſole ſufficient for ſupporting your own *ingenious* piece.

As to you, SIMON, your incoherent, unintelligible meſs of ironical Traſh ſeems calculated to draw the reader's attention from the cauſe to the effect; methinks the game is loſt in the midſt of the chaſe, tho' I confeſs I had ſcarce patience to run it over. Inſtead of defending, &c. as was expected, little elſe can be perceived but invective and raillery. Fie, Fie, Simon! if the hides thou haſt the care of are not better dreſſed than thy late performance in the ſcribbling way, I would adviſe thy moſt powerful friend to propoſe for the next Commencement entertainment, a Deſcant on Simon's Quackery. Ha! Ha! Ha! And a moſt ſwimming laugh (I'll warrant thee) 'twill fetch from the auditory.

A BRIDGWATERIAN.

LONDON TAVERN, July 23, 1771.

SUPPORTERS of the BILL of RIGHTS.

SAVAGE BARREL, Eſq; in the Chair.

Reſolved,

THAT the Preamble, with the Articles reported this day from the Committee, be printed and publiſhed from this Society.

WHOEVER ſeriouſly conſiders the conduct of Adminiſtration, both at home and abroad, can hardly entertain a doubt, that a plan is formed to ſubvert the conſtitution.

In the ſame manner, whoever attentively examines into the proceedings of the preſent Houſe of Commons, muſt apprehend, that ſuch another Houſe for ſeven years, after the termination of the preſent Parliament, would effectually accompliſh the views of the Court, and leave no hope of redreſs, but in an appeal to God.

The Middleſex election, taken on its true ground; the employment of the ſtanding army in St. George's-fields; the granting half a million, without enquiring into the expenditure of the Civil Liſt money, and upon the dangerous principle of conſidering the debts of the Civil Liſt as the debts of the nation; and encroaching, to diſcharge them, upon the Sinking Fund, the great ſupport of public credit; the attempts made on Juries, the laſt ſacred bulwark of liberty and law; the arbitrary and venal hand with which government is conducted in Ireland; the new and moſt unconſtitutional mode of raiſing a revenue on the people of America, without aſking the conſent of their Repreſentatives; the introduction of an univerſal exciſe in America, inſtead of the laws of cuſtoms; the advancing the military above the Civil Power, and employing troops to awe the Legiſlature: all theſe are meaſures of ſo marked, ſo miſchievous a nature, that it is impoſſible they ſhould be unfelt or miſunderſtood: yet theſe are meaſures which the Houſe of Commons have acquieſced in, countenanced, or executed.

If the preſent Houſe of Commons then have given ſuch vital wounds to the conſtitution, who is it can doubt, who is it can hope, that the conduct of ſuch another Houſe, will not be mortal to our liberties?

The truſtees of the people ſhould be pure of all intereſted communication with the Court or its Miniſters; yet the corrupt correſpondence between the Members of the Houſe and the Court, is as notorious now, as it is abhorrent from every great and good purpoſe of their inſtitution. Placemen, penſioners, contractors, and receivers of Lottery Tickets, abound to ſuch a degree in the Houſe of Commons, that it is impoſſible a Houſe ſo conſtituted, can do their duty to the people.

It muſt be plain to the moſt common apprehenſion, that men, deputed by the people, to watch over and guard their rights againſt the Crown and its Miniſters, and, for that purpoſe, veſted with the tranſcendent powers of refuſing aid to the one, and impeaching the other, can never duly exerciſe theſe powers, or fulfil the intention of their election, if they are kept in pay of that Crown and thoſe Miniſters. What is the plain and inevitable conſequence then of entruſting ſuch men with the guardianſhip of our rights, but that our rights muſt be betrayed and violated? Thus we have ſeen a Houſe of Commons infringing, as the Court had pre-ordained the ſacred birthright of the people in the freedom of election; erazing a Judicial record; committing to the Tower and threatning with impeachment, the friends of the people, and the defenders of the law; while the favourites of the Court are ſuffered to ſport with the laws, and trample on the conſtitution, not only with impunity, but with approbation; curbing the people rigorouſly, and without feeling; while they uphold Miniſters, who are abhorred by the nation, in the moſt dangerous and alarming exertions of power; granting money with the moſt liberal, the moſt licentious hand to thoſe Miniſters, againſt whom the voice of the people calls loudly for impeachment. We have a ſuſpecting people, and a confiding Repreſentative; a complaining people, and an exulting repreſentative; a remonſtrating people, and an addreſſing adulating repreſentative, (a) a Repreſentative, that is an engine of oppreſſion in the hand of the Crown, inſtead of being a grand controuling inqueſt in favour of the people. Such a Repreſentative is a monſter in the conſtitution, which muſt fill every conſiderate man with grief, alarm, aſtoniſhment, and indignation.

It is corruption that has engendered, nurſed and nouriſhed this monſter. Againſt ſuch corruption, then, all men, who value the preſervation of their deareſt rights, are called upon to unite. Let us remember, that we ourſelves, our children, and our poſterity, muſt be freemen or ſlaves; as we preſerve or proſtitute the noble birthright our anceſtors bequeathed us: for ſhould this corruption be once firmly rooted, we ſhall be an undone people.

Already it is fixed among the repreſentatives, and we taſte, a thouſand ways, the bitter fruit which it produces; ſhou'd it extend equally to the electors, we muſt fall, as Greece and Rome have fallen, by the ſame means, from the ſame liberty and glory, to ſlavery, contempt and wretchedneſs.

Impreſſed with theſe ideas, the gentlemen who compoſe the Society of the Bill of Rights, have determined to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to exterminate this corruption, by providing for the freedom of election, the equal repreſentation of the people, the integrity of the repreſentative, and the redreſs of grievances. It is their great wiſh to render the Houſe of Commons what it conſtitutionally ought to be, the Temple of Liberty. With theſe views they have drawn up the following articles, which they now ſubmit to the Electors of Great Britain. At the ſame time they, with great deference, take the liberty of recommending to the independent electors to form thoſe articles into a ſolemn declaration, which the candidates, whom they ſupport ſhall be required, as the indiſpenſible condition of their being ſupported, to ſign and ſeal, publicly, at the general meeting, or at the place of election, binding themſelves, by oath, to a due and ſacred obſervance of what is therein contained.

1. *You ſhall conſent to no ſupplies, without a previous redreſs of grievances.*

2. *You ſhall promote a law, ſubjecting each candidate to an oath againſt having uſed bribery, or any other illegal means of compaſſing his election.*

3. *You ſhall promote, to the utmoſt of your power, a full and equal repreſentation of the people in parliament.*

4. *You ſhall endeavour to reſtore annual parliaments.*

5. *You ſhall promote a penſion and place-bill, enacting, That any member, who receives a place, penſion, contract, lottery ticket, or any other emolument whatſoever from the crown, or enjoys profit from any ſuch place, penſion, &c. ſhall not only vacate his ſeat, but be abſolutely ineligible during his continuance under ſuch undue influence.*

6. *You ſhall impeach the miniſters who adviſed the violating the right of the freeholders in the Middleſex election, and the military murders in St. George's Fields.*

7. *You ſhall make ſtrict enquiry into the conduct of judges touching juries.*

8. *You ſhall make ſtrict enquiry into the application of the public money.*

9. *You ſhall uſe your utmoſt endeavours to have the reſolution of the Houſe of Commons expunged, by which the magiſtrates of the city of London were arbitrarily impriſoned, for ſtrictly adhering to their charter and their oaths; and alſo that reſolution by which a judicial record was erazed to ſtop the courſe of juſtice.*

10. *You ſhall attend to the grievances of our fellow-ſubjects in Ireland, and ſecond the complaints they may bring to the throne.*

11. *You ſhall endeavour to reſtore to America the eſſential right of taxation, by repreſentatives of their own free election; repealing the acts paſſed in violation of that right; ſince the year 1763; and the univerſal exciſe, ſo notoriouſly incompatible with every principle of Britiſh Liberty, which has been lately ſubſtituted in the Colonies for the laws of cuſtoms.* By order of the Society,

SAVAGE BARRELL, Eſq; Chairman.

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vid. Molaſſ. act pa. 9 vol. 2 — Tea act pa. 735. vol. 1. — Billeting act pa. 274 vol. 2 — vid. Commiſſ. Commiſſion page 253 vol. 2. & vid. Journal of Times pa. 323 &c. vol. 2. (a) vid. arrival of Troops &c. pa. 263 vol. 2 (b) pa. 471. (c) vid page 472 (d) Turn to Index Vol. 2. & this. (e) vid pa. 548.

// vid. page 560. ⁂ Gover. Hutchinson & Oliver ¶ vid. page 559. & vid. rise of that Society pa. 478. Vol 2 — & page 547. V vid pa. 538 Vol. 2, where Wilkes was expell'd & Luttrel plac'd in his Room pa. 535 — 538 — 550 Vol. 2. ⁂ vid pa. 180 (b) vid. Bill Rights pa. 1053 Vol. 2

Laſt Saturday arrived Capt. Darby, *in a Brig from* LONDON, *which Place he left the 21ſt of Auguſt. —Capt* Calef, *in a Ship for this Port, ſailed from* Deal *the* 13*th of that Month, and was ſpoke with by Capt* Darby *in Long.* 36 *on his Paſſage hither. —Capt.* Hall *was to ſail the beginning of September.*

LONDON, Aug. 10, 1771.

THE conqueſt of Corſica is ſaid to have coſt the French 30,000 men, and 19,000,000 of livres. And it coſts them annually 4,000,000 more to keep it.

At the Inſtallation on the 25th of July.

Two thouſand beds were made in the Caſtle at Windſor, and two thouſand tables were ſpread on Thurſday. There were 17 kitchens, and 50 cooks in each kitchen, beſides other attendants.

After dinner on Thurſday, at Windſor, the new regulation of the Lord Steward took place about the ſcramble; as it was thought a better plan of *œconomy* to carry the victuals to the mob, than to let the mob come to the victuals. Accordingly the windows of the Caſtle were thrown open, and the proviſion toſſed out to the gaping croud. A cloud of hams, chickens, paſties, haunches, and delicacies of every kind, with knives, forks, plates, table-cloths, and napkins, their *compinions*, darkened the air. This was ſucceeded by ſhowers of liquor; ſome conveyed in bottles, properly corked, but the greater part in rain. The ſcramble was more diverting than any other part of the preceding farce. You would ſee one ſtooping for a fowl, and a great ham falling plump upon his back; another having a fork ſtuck in his ſhoulder, and looking up to ſecure himſelf from more of the arrows thus flying by day, received a creamed apple pye full in his face —— A beef-eater having loſt his cap in the ſcuffle had his loſs repaired by a veniſon paſty falling inverted upon his head. A bargeman, who had juſt ſecured a noble haunch of veniſon, was retiring as faſt as he could with his booty, and ran with it full againſt the back of Lord ———, and made an impreſſion on it ſo like a gridiron, tha' all the mob, after they ceaſed their laughter, cried out, 'Smoak the Merry Andrew.'

Miſs Jones, who was lately murdered in Glouceſte ſhire, was a great benefactor to the Wretch who committed the horrid deed. She put him apprentice. This poor young lady was to have been married in a fortnight to an amiable gentleman of a large fortune, who has, ſince the dreadful event, kept his bed in a high fever, and is delirious.

The late Miſs Jones, of Naſs in Glouceſterſhire, who was unfortunately murdered, was about 23 years of age, and very beautiful, tho' rather ſhort, and of the moſt mild and benevolent diſpoſition; at the death of an old aunt, now upwards of 80, ſhe would have come to a fortune of 80,000l.

Aug 12 It is ſaid that at a late Council it was adviſed to ſend a conſiderable Squadron to the Tagus, to demand immediate reſtitution for the loſſes ſuſtained by the Britiſh ſubjects from the proceedings of the Court of Liſbon.

It is ſaid Mr. Littleton's letters of recall from Liſbon are made out and will be ſent to him by the next packet.

We hear that by the death of Sir Francis Blake Delaval an eſtate devolves to his brother of 4000 l. per ann. He has likewiſe left in ſpecie 36,000 l.

Aug. 13 A Ship from America was on Sunday run foul of by a Collier in the River, by which accident ſhe loſt her rudder, and it being high water, ſhe was drove aſhore, and it is feared will be loſt. She is richly laden.

A correſpondent adviſes that our Miniſtry will immediately engage in a War with ſome of the continental powers, to prevent the people engaging in civil War among themſelves.

Aug 15. A change in the Miniſtry is the great object of the preſent buſtle among the great. Expreſſes were laſt Friday ſent to Lord Camden and Lord Mansfield. And it is now ſaid that Lord Mansfield is to have the Seals, that Mr. Thurloe is to be Chief Juſtice, and Mr. Wedderburne to be Attorney-General.

Aug 16. Yeſterday Governor Penn took leave of his Majeſty at St. James's, previous to his ſetting out for Pennſylvania.

James Morden, Gent. is appointed Barrack Maſter of Halifax in Nova Scotia.

If the Crown Revenues in America were employed in building Ships of War, inſtead of being waſted in Penſions, both England and her Colonies might reap the advantage of ſuch application.

This day that amiable and accompliſhed young Lady Miſs Maria Wilkes, only Child of the firm and inflexible Patriot, is exactly 21 years of age.

Orders are given for the 3d, 15th, 20th, & 40th Regiments to hold themſelves in readineſs to march for Portſmouth, were they are to embark for the Weſt Indies.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to grant unto Sir George Brydges Rodney, Bart. the Office or Place of Rear Admiral of Great Britain, and of the Admiralty thereof, and of Rear Admiral of the Navies and Seas of Great Britain.

Aug 17. A correſpondent informs us, that a new Miniſtry will be ſettled before the meeting of Parliament, and among other removes in the new arrangement, he ſays, that Lord Chatham is to be Lord Privy Seal, Lord Camden Preſident of the Council, and the Duke of Grafton will be again at the head of the Treaſury.

In the accounts of battles between the Ruſſians and Turks, we are entertained with equal boaſts of their proweſs. The concluſion is fair, that both parties are worſe off than they care to acknowledge.

Aug. 19. If Lord Chatham's plan of a new Miniſtry ſhould be adopted, which at preſent ſeems very likely, the Duke of Grafton will be one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, and not firſt Lord of the Treaſury.

Lord Onſlow lies dangerouſly ill at his Seat at Clandon, and it is believed cannot poſſibly recover.

We are told there is no ſort of probability in the report, which ſays, that the Auſtrians have marched into Poland, and ſeized the Palatinate of Cracow with the Diſtrict of Sendemir.

Aug. 20. If the letters from Vienna are to be depended upon, a Congreſs is ſoon to be held at Temeſwar, in order to bring about an accommodation between the Ruſſians and the Turks.

It is aſſerted that circular letters will be ſpeedily ſent to the ſeveral members of the Privy Council, requiring their attendance in town on buſineſs of great importance. And as it is poſſitively ſaid, that conciliatory meaſures have been the principal object of conſideration at the late Cabinet Councils, it is thought they will be carried into effect previous to the next meeting of Parliament.

It is ſaid his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter, when at Liſbon, will enquire into the cauſes of the late miſunderſtanding between the Britiſh ſubjects ſettled in Portugal and the miniſtry there, and, if poſſible, amicably terminate the matter between them.

It is ſaid orders are given for ſix men of war of the line to be ſtationed in the Downs immediately.

Arrived at Dover, the BoſtonPacket, Lyde, from Boſton.—At Portſmouth, the Groſvenor Maſt Ship from Piſcataqua, with Maſts.

EXTRACT *of a letter, ſuppoſed to be written by a very great Perſonage to a very little one.*

" Your *Abilities* in Office could be only equalled " by your SPIRITED Support of my Government " ſince you *reſigned*. As the *firſt* made me *regret* " your quitting MY COUNSELS, ſo the *ſecond*, from " Motives of Gratitude, makes me wiſh to ſee your " Grace again in my *Service*. An Office of the *firſt* " *Dignity* is become vacant. I deſire your Grace " to accept of it, if not as an adequate Return from " me, at leaſt as a Mark to the Public of YOUR " APPROBATION of my *Meaſures*."

Extract of a letter from Boſton, dated 13*th May*, 1771.

" The Ships of War are juſt arrived here from Halifax with two Regiments on board; and I am informed they are to go back again in a few days. I cannot ſee what purpoſe having Ships of War or Land Forces here can anſwer. The People are all very quiet; and I am ſure Government does not owe them ſo much Favour as to make ſuch large Sums of Money be ſpent amongſt them.

" I imagine the Governor out of Complaiſance to the Ladies (who longed to ſee and converſe with their old Acquaintance) ſent for them."

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19.

A few days ago was committed to goal in this city, on ſuſpicion, two Men, who paſſed, one by the name of Peter Angelo, and the other by the name of Borden, Maſter of a Schooner, who arrived here from Georgia with a load of Cedar; on examination and other circumſtances, it appears that the real name of Borden is Read, and that the Schooner belongs to the Grand Commanders, and is the property of one Mr. Mitchell and Capt. Borden; the above Read and Angelo having run away with her from thence, while the Captain, &c. were aſhore; from whence they went to the Havanna, but not being permitted to ſtay there, puſhed for Georgia, and from thence to this Port, where their Rout is ſtopped for the preſent, and their Veſſel taken in charge for the Owners.

A Writer in a late Engliſh Paper, ſays, " I am extremely ſorry to obſerve the mighty Junius's luſtre upon the Wane. His ſeries of letters to the Duke of Grafton promiſes little entertainment, and no information. His Grace is not now Miniſter, and was never poſſeſſed of perſonal dignity; a man that hath nothing to loſe, is beneath the particular attention of a Junius, even if the ſubject were not already exhauſted; but if the Royal Maſter of the political Booth is to be wounded through the ſide of his inſignificant Puppets, Junius muſt freſh-point his weapon. The mode in which he lately attacked him reſembled leſs that of a Roman Satiriſt breathing a vein of iniquity, than that of an Engliſh butcher knocking down an ox. In fact, every one was diſguſted with the groſſneſs and virulence of the compoſition: I will venture to ſay, that the language of that letter, at leaſt, was too vernacular to be tranſlated into any foreign idiom."

At CONCERT-HALL, *Boſton*,
On TUESDAY the 15th of October, will be performed,
A CONCERT
Of Vocal and Inſtrumental MUSICK, for the Benefit of Mr. PROPERT, Organiſt of Trinity Church.
*** TICKETS to be had at the Printers, at Col. Ingerſoll's, Britiſh Coffee-Houſe, and at his Lodgings in Quaker-Lane.
To begin at half after SIX o'Clock.

SALEM, Sept. 24. 1771.

On the 13th inſt. was committed to his Majeſty's Goal in this town, one Bryan Sheehen, of Marblehead, Fiſherman, on the Complaint of Abial Hollowell, Wife of Benjamin Hollowell, for beating, wounding and bruiſing her, and at the ſame time committing a Rape. The Magiſtrates, who committed him, examined him a ſecond time yeſterday ſe'nnight, when they thought proper to remand him to goal, in order for Trial.

BOSTON, September 30. 1771.

Monday laſt Capt. Driver arrived here in a Brig from St. Martins, who informs us, that on the 12th of September he ſpoke a Brig, Capt. Joſeph Packard, from New London, in Lat. 30, 40. Long 64. who informed him that on the 7th he met with a hard Gale of Wind or Hurricane, which carried away his Maſts, and 47 Horſes, and broke in all his Waiſt on the Starboard Side; he alſo informed him that he afterwards met a Spaniſh Man of War that had been diſmaſted in the ſame Gale: Capt. Packard went on board the Spaniſh Man of War and found moſt of the Crew ſick with the Small-Pox, the Spaniard ſpared him ſome Sails: He alſo ſaid that he met with an Engliſh Ship from St Croix bound Home, which was diſmaſted at the ſame Time.

Laſt Saturday ſe'nnight three Men from Lynn, being in a Canoe near Nehant, after Wild Fowl, one of them named Elkanah Hawkes, jun. taking hold of the Muzzle of his Gun to draw it to him, the Tricker ſtriking againſt ſomething, the Gun went off and the whole Charge of Shot entered his Right Arm, tore the Fleſh and broke the Bone in ſuch a Manner that the Arm was obliged to be cut off immediately.

Wedneſday laſt the Rev. Mr. John Hunt was ordained, and the Rev. John Bacon inſtalled Colleague Paſtors of the Old South Church in this Town: The Rev. Mr Hooker of Northampton, began with Prayer; the Rev. Mr. Hunt preached a Sermon very ſuitable to the Occaſion, from thoſe Words in 2 Tim. ii. 15. *Study to ſhew thyſelf approved unto God, a Workman that needeth not to be aſhamed, rightly dividing the Word of Truth.* The Rev. Dr. Chauncy prayed and gave the Charge; the Rev. Mr. Mather then prayed; and the Rev. Dr. Eliot gave the Right Hand of Fellowſhip, and concluded with an Addreſs to the Church and Congregation, in which he took particular Notice of their former pious, reverend, and learned Paſtors.

Laſt Wedneſday was ordained at Stratham, in New Hampſhire, over a new gather'd Baptiſt Church, Mr. —— Shepard. The Rev. Mr. Stillman of this Town preached on the Occaſion.

Alſo on the ſame Day the Rev. Mr. Niles was ordained Paſtor of the Church at Abington.

We hear from Brookfield, that Mr. Aaron Croſby lately ſet out from that Place for the Indian Country on the Suſquehanna River, under the direction of the Reverend and Honorable Board of Commiſſioners at Boſton, with a pious reſolution to learn the Onyda Language, in order that he may be better qualified to ſerve as a Miſſionary among the Six Nations, without being obliged to conform to the ſlow and expenſive way of Inſtruction by an Interpreter. He was accompanied by Mr. James Dean, a Student of Dartmouth College, in Hanover, in New-Hampſhire, who is a perfect Maſter of the Onyda Language, and who was ſent by Dr. Wheelock to ſolicit Indian Children for the Indian Charity School, and to ſee if there is an opening for a Miſſionary among the Tuſcarores.——The Board has had a Miſſionary at Onohoquagie ever ſince the year 1762, when a Church was gathered, which has increaſed from ſeven to twenty-five members, all walking in the faith and order of the Goſpel under the paſtoral Care of the Rev. Mr. Moſley.——They have another Miſſionary at the Onyda Caſtle, the Rev. Mr. Kirkland, who has learnt their Language and meets with great Succeſs, the poor benighted Wretches continually flocking round to hear, as they expreſs it [*Colliwhyuſetough*] *Gods News*, and to enquire of him the way to Heaven.——And now they have ſent out a third, Mr. Croſby, on a plan that promiſes much.

On the 24th of Auguſt laſt five Pirates were executed at Antigua, for the Murder of Capt Finney, and taking his Veſſel, as lately mentioned.

Laſt Saturday a Sailor, at the North Part of the Town, having met with a Diſappointment in his Amours, cut his own Throat, but it not much affecting his Windpipe the Wound was ſewed up, and he is ſaid to be in a fair way of Recovery.

Sewell Maunſell, Gent. is appointed an Enſign in his Majeſty's 29th Regiment of Foot.

The King has no Right to Prevenues in America alth° a Tribute is extorted by Molaſs Act vid. pa. 99 - Vol. 2 — Tea Act pa. 735. Vol. 1. & vid in Index for his Letters to Vol. 2 & This ¶ vid. pa. 566.

Just Imported from LONDON in Capt. *Symmes*, and to be sold By Gilbert Deblois, At his Shop opposite School Street, Boston, A very large Assortment of Winter Goods, with every other Kind imported from Great-Britain, which he will sell at the very lowest Rate by Wholesale and Retail, only for ready Money.——Also, Choice Bohea, Souchong, & Hyson Tea, Loaf Sugar, new Currants, Spices, China, Cutlery Ware, Fifes, Powder, Lead, Steel, &c.

Messrs. PRINTERS,

IT is matter of great Lamentation to many serious Persons, that some measures are not taken to prevent the *very many* Exhibitions on the *Fifth of November*. In short, for several years past, it has been a sort of Tax upon the inhabitants. Was there ONE ONLY as formerly (which I always as an individual wish to see) if carried in the day time, and under a proper regulation, with leave had from the Gentlemen Select men, in order to transmit the *horrid Powder Plot* to posterity; I dare say it would be agreeable.—But, to have them from every part of the Town; and the Horns blowing on evenings for a month preceeding, is over doing the thing greatly; and is often mentioned as being very detrimental to Persons unwell:—And it is very obvious, that nothing has a greater tendency to corrupt the morals of our young people and servants than their frequent meetings for making their Pageantry, and the consequences that attend them.—The profanity of the Youth, and more especially at the time of their parading, must be a striking proof to every observer. A CITIZEN.

Yesterday Afternoon Doctor *Samuel Marshall*, of this Town, was suddenly seized with an Apoplectic Fit and died in a few Minutes after:—He was highly esteemed, and much improved as a very skillful Physician, Surgeon, and Man-Midwife; his Death is therefore to be lamented as a public Loss to the Community, as well as to his more intimate Friends & Acquaintance, to whom his many social Virtues, and an agreable, obliging Disposition rendered him peculiarly endearing.

MARRIED] *Ralph Inman*, Esq; to Mrs. *Elizabeth Smith*, Relict of the late Mr. *James Smith* of this Town, deceased.

DIED] Mrs. *Parker*, Widow of the late Mr. *Parker*, Tallow-Chandler.—Mrs *Collins*, Wife of Deacon *Collins*.——Mrs. *Welsh*, Wife of Mr. *Welsh* a Seafaring Man.——

At Reading, first Parish, Miss *Mary Burt*, aged 98 Years, a single Lady.—She was a Member of the Church there from the Year 1690.

On WEDNESDAY next,
At TEN in the Morning,
Will be sold by Public Vendue,
At the Auction-Room in Queen street,
A large and valuable Assortment of Goods,
Belonging to the Estate of a Gentleman deceased,
Broad-Cloths, Velverets, Irish Linens,
Calimancoes, Tammies, a great Variety of Callicoes, Sewing Silks, best Scarf Twist, Irish Camblets, all Kinds of Silk & Linen Handkerchiefs, Mens & Womens Thread, Worsted & Cotton Hose, Clouting Diapers, Dowlasses, Huckabuck, a Variety of Ribbons, Necklaces, Snuff-Boxes, Laces, Silk Mitts, Womens Shoes, Death and Twist Buttons, Lawns, Homespun Cloths, &c. &c.
Also a great Variety of Rich Silks.
J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer*.
Wednesday next—TEN o'Clock.

William Jackson,

At the BRAZEN-HEAD, acquaints his Customers and others, That he has received by the Haley, Capt. Scott, just arrived from London, a large and fine Assortment of
English and Hard-Ware Goods.
Consisting of a greater Variety of Articles than is to be met with at any Store in the Town, which he is determined to sell by Wholesale and Retail at the very lowest Cash Prices.
Likewise choice Bohea, Singlo & Hyson Tea, English single and double refined Loaf Sugar, a fine Assortment of Looking-Glasses and cream-coloured Ware, Pepper, 15 & 18 Inch Pipes, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Mace & Cloves, Crates of blue and white Stone Cups and Saucers, 6 by 8, 7 by 9 & 8 by 10 Window Glass, &c.—A few Barrels prime Connecticut PORK.

For the Benefit of Mr. FLAGG,
A grand CONCERT
Of Vocal and Instrumental MUSIC,
To be performed at Concert-Hall on Friday the 4th of October,
To be led by Mr. *Morgan*, Organist at Newport; also a Solo on a Violin by him, and an Organ Concerto by a Gentleman lately arrived from London, Organist of the Chapel; also several Choruses in the Oratorio of Acis and GALATEA, by a Number of Voices, besides other Music.
To begin at Seven o'Clock in the Evening.
Tickets at *Half a Dollar* each, to be had at the Printers, and at the Hall.

LOST, four Silver Table Spoons,
two London make, mark'd, Crest a Spread Eagle, and two not mark'd, Maker's Name *B. Pierpont*. If offer'd for Sale it is desired they may be stop'd and Notice given to the Printers.

SILKS.

Thomas Lee

Has just received by Captain SCOTT,
And has at his Store near the Swing Bridge:
A fresh Assortment of most fashionable Silks,
bought with the Cash and will be Sold exceeding cheap:——
Consisting of—A very great variety of rich Brocades, and figur'd Silks, slate, brown and other color'd Ducapes, Lutestrings, or Mantua Silks, of all colours, Damasks, colour'd Grograms and Paduasoys, black Ermozeens, Paduasoys and Taffaties, with black and white Sattin, grey Sattins for Cloaks, of the newest Fashion:
——Also rich BRUSSELLS LACE, and a great Variety of Gold and Silver Lace, and Buttons, &c. &c.
A large Assortment of English GOODS.
Also, English and Russia DUCK, Bar-Lead, Shot, Powder, Cutlery & Hard-Ware, Verdigrease, &c. to be Sold at the lowest Advance for Cash or short Credit.
☞ IRISH LINENS of all widths and prices as cheap as can be bought in Boston.

JUST IMPORTED, and TO BE SOLD, by

Edward Payne,

Opposite the Custom-House in King Street,
Benecarlo, Mattaro, and Malaga WINE, by the Hogshead & Quarter Cask,
RAISINS by the Cask or Jarr,
OIL in Cases of 12 square Bottles,
Black Barcelona Handkerchiefs,
Green, black and light coloured Mantua Silks,
English Loaf Sugar, Pepper by the Bag, Currants, and Spices.

Stephen Hall, tertius,

At his SHOP in MEDFORD,
Has imported in the last Ships from LONDON and BRISTOL,
A great Variety of English Goods,
Which he will sell for Cash as cheap as the Importers in Boston,
Among said Goods are the following Articles, viz.
Blue, scarlet, & other colour'd Broad Cloths,
German Serges, Bath Beavers, Ratteens, Kerseys, Plains, Duffils, Half Thicks, Colchester & Drapery Baize, Flannels, Emboss'd Serges, Velvets, Thickskets, Fustians, Brolios, Mussinets, Queen Stuffs, Crapes, Poplins, Cambleteens, Callimancoes, Callicoes, Chinces, Patches, Bengalls, plain & sprig'd Sattins, figur'd Modes, Snail, Lace and Furr Trimmings, Taffaties, Persians, Alamode, Sarsnet, Cambrick, Lawn, plain & sprig'd Gauze, Catgut, Cap Wire, Silk Romalls, Cotton Ditto, Stamp'd Handkerchiefs, Kenting and Gauze Ditto, Silk Gloves & Mitts, Worsted Ditto, Glaz'd Lamb Ditto, Hatband Crape, Cotton Hose, Worsted Ditto, Sewing Silk, Pins, Tape, Buckram, Buttons, Twist, Shalloons, Tammies, Stay Trimming, a Variety of Irish Linen & Manchester Checks, strip'd Holland, Diaper, Russia Linen, Oznabrigs, Ticklinburg, Ravens Duck, Russia Duck, Bedtick, Looking Glasses, Bed Blankets & Coverlids, Dowlas, Everlasting, Writing Paper, Ribbons, Fans, Qualities, Shoe & Coat Binding, fine Chip Hatts, Necklaces, Furniture Checks, &c.—
Window Glass by the Box, or the Dozen.
☞ CASH given for BEES-WAX at said SHOP.

Just imported from LONDON, and to be Sold by

Jacob McDaniell,

At Mr. EDWARD CHURCH's Store, Newbury-Street,
Choice CURRANTS by the Cask,
Spices of all Sorts, a neat Assortment of Glass WARE by the Cask, best 15 & 18 Inch PIPES by the Box, cheap for Cash.
N. B. English refined Loaf SUGAR by the Hundred, and choice St. Martins SALT by the Hogshead, to be Sold at said Store.——

Just imported in the last Vessels from LONDON,
And TO BE SOLD at

Joseph Palmer's Store,

In King-Street, North Side,
A very large Assortment of 3-4th, 7-8th,
and yard-wide Irish Linens, Irish and Russia brown and white Sheeting, Housewife Cloth, Dowlas, Russia Linen, Oznabrigs, Ticklinburgs; a few Pair of very beautiful Candlesticks, and Glass Waiters, &c.
N. B. The above Goods were purchased at a very low Rate in *England*, and will be sold cheaper than can be bought in any Store in *Boston*, for Cash only.

A fresh Assortment of Groceries,
of the very best Kind,
Just received per Capt. *Symmes* from LONDON,
To be sold by SAMUEL GRAY,
Near the Heart and Crown in Cornhill, *viz.*
Treble, double & single refin'd Loaf Sugar,
Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Mace, Turkey Figs, Currants, finest Sallad Oil in Quart Bottles and Flasks, hard green Capers, Anchovies and *French* Olives in Bottles, Flour of Mustard in half and quarter Pound Bottles, Velvet Corks, T D 18 Inch Pipes, Hyson Tea, &c.
He has also to sell, very good *Lisbon* Sweet Oil by the Gallon or less, choice Citron, Basket Salt, best Kippen's Snuff by the Dozen.——
A large Assortment of China Cups & Saucers, &c.
One complete Set for a Tea Table,
Several complete Sets of Glass Salvers for Pyramids with Jellies and Syllibubs, &c. &c.
} Lately opened.
And a great Variety of other Glass and Crockery Ware, and many Groceries not here enumerated.

A genteel Assortment of Silks,
white blond and other Laces, Lawns, Gauzes, Carguts, Ribbons, Gown Trimmings, Womens Cotton & Thread Hose, Mens Silk, Cotton & Thread ditto, striped Cambletteens, Linens, Handkerchiefs, Quilted Petticoats, Callamancoes, Everlastings, and many other kind of Goods, just imported per Captain *Scott*,—and to be sold very cheap for Ready Money.——
Enquire at Mrs. *Hooper*'s, in Auchmuty's-Lane, near Liberty Tree: Where all Kinds of Millinery & Mantua-making Business is carry'd on in the newest Manner.

TO BE LET,
Two convenient Tenements, in *Williams*'s Court. Enquire of the Printers.

At the SHOP formerly Improved by JANE EUSTIS, Deceased, *At the North Side of the Town-House*, Boston,
Is now Selling off
By Joseph Peirce,
Great Penny-worths of English, Scotch and India GOODS, by Wholesale and Retail, in order for a speedy Settlement of said Deceased's Estate.
N. B. Great Part of the above were pickt out while the said JANE was in London, and arrived since her Death.

Hopestill Capen

HAS just Imported from LONDON, by Captains COLLYER, FELLOWS, and SCOTT,
A fine Assortment of English and India GOODS, suitable for the Season, which he is determined to sell at the very lowest Prices, by *Wholesale* or *Retail*, for Cash, or short Credit, at his Shop in Union-Street, at the Sign of the Cornfield, BOSTON.
Scarlet, crimson, green, black, blue, chocolate, drab, mixt and other broad cloths, with trimmings for the same; green, scarlet, blue, mixt and drab colour'd ratteens, bearskins, lambskin, halfthicks, Colchester and drapery baizes, blue, drab and cloth colour'd Devonshire kersies and plaids, red, blue, mixt and drab colour'd coatings, duffils and shags, German serges of various widths, colours and prices, duroys and sagathees, fustians and jeans, flower'd serges, white swanskins, shalloons, tammies, durants, callimancoes, russels, double and twisted cambiets, plain brown cambleteens, strip'd, green and changeable ditto, yard wide sprig'd ditto, figur'd duroys, Mecklenburgs, Dorseteens, Irish camblets, venetian poplins, crapes, green, crimson and cloth colour'd yard and half yard wide worsted grograms, mussinets, pink and cloth colour'd brolioes, figur'd drawboys and everlastings, crimson, black, pompadore, claret and cloth colour'd velvet and velverets; a fine assortment of patches, chinces, and cheap calicoes, Manchester and Scotch checks, linnen and cotton hollands, English and Scotch bedticks, diaper and huckaback, cambricks and lawns, black and white catgut, parsnet, black and white gauze, picket, striped and figur'd ditto, black, blue, figur'd and plain sattins, English and India taffaties and persians, figur'd modes, changeable mantua silks, black, green, blue, white and pink half yard and half ell persians, white, blue, green and pink half ell farsenets, 3-4, 7-8 and yard wide, and sheeting Irish linnens, dowlass, Russia linnen, oznabrigs, Raven's duck, Russia drab, men's buckram, brown and white stay ditto, white tabby, stay tick, yellow holland and stay trimmings, black, white and colour'd breeches patterns, mens and womens worsted, thread and cotton hose, silk gloves and mitts, worsted ditto, a very pretty assortment of furr and snail trimmings for ladies cloaks, black blond lace, white blond ditto, scarlet and white ditto, a great variety of silk, linnen and kenting handkerchiefs, fans, men's crimson and green sham velvet caps, green, scarlet and strip'd worsted ditto, quality bindings, shoe and coat ditto, letter'd garters, scarlet and ball twist, death-head, mohair, basket and twist buttons, metal and horn ditto, chip hats and bonnets, white and colour'd threads, tapes, knee garters, sewing silks of all colours, writing and press paper, wax necklaces, pound beads, sleeve buttons, wool and cotton cards, needles, pins, ribbons, ferrets, knives and forks, cuttoe knives, shears and scissars, penknives, fountain-pens, buckles, thimbles, snuff boxes, ivory, bone and horn combs, pole ditto, Bohea tea, cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs, mace, allspice, pepper, best made Lynn shoes, whalebone, crown soap, &c. &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD,
An excellent good Chaise HORSE,
(trots all) is likewise a remarkable good Truck Horse.——Enquire of the Printers.——

To be sold by HENRY LLOYD,
At Warehouse No. 5, on the Long Wharf.
Choice old Sterling and old London
particular WINE, Part of it having been at and lain in the Brazils for some Time, imported last Week in Capt. Shepherd from Madeira; also a few Quarter Casks of West-India Madeira, a few Sides of Crop Sole Leather, and some Calf Skins dress'd with Tallow. *September* 21. 1771.

Samuel Fletcher

Has just imported, and sells cheap for Cash,
A very fine Assortment of Callicoes,
coloured Jeans, Cotton Velvets, Lutestrings, Cambricks, Mens fine Thread, Worsted and Cotton Hose, Knit Patterns, a compleat Assortment of Paper Hangings, Womens Silk & Worsted Hose, a compleat Assortment of Broad-Cloths and Shalloons, 3-4, 7-8 and yard-wide Irish Linens, an Assortment of Braziery Ware, Glass & China Ware, Ticklinburg, Silk Handkerchiefs, Pound Silks, Pound Pins, Sheeting, English & India Taffaties, Furniture Check and Callicoes, Durants, Tammy, Callimancoes, Buttons, Twist, Brimstone per hundred, and many other Articles, too many to enumerate.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, BOSTON, *Sept.* 28. 1771.

ENTRED-IN.

Harris & Tiley from New-London; Undrill from Nova Scotia; Pike & Snow from Canso; Dodd, W. Hedge, J. Hedge, & Howes from Island St. Johns; Williams, Dennison, Doubleday & Crocker from Cape Nichola; Driver & Greenough from St. Martins; Ingersol from St. Martins and Surinam; Tarde from St. Kitt's; Brace from Falmouth.

CUTWARD-BOUND.

Odell & Burroughs to New-Haven; Harris to New-London; Bosworth to Maryland; Clarke to Nova-Scotia; Hammond to New-Providence; Pierpont to South Carolina; Welshman and Greely to West-Indies; Rillie to Greenock; Calahan and Chambers to London.

CLEARED-OUT.

Hawley for New-Haven; Earle for Georgia; Leavitt for River St. Johns; Snow for Virginia; Helpman for Bay Chaleur, Gourley for Nova-Scotia; Chapman for Philadelphia; Brown, Hodgkins, Lawrie and Morton for West Indies; Troth for Poole; Davis and Lilleham for London.

Caleb Blanchard

Informs his Cuſtomers and others, That he has juſt received by Captains Scott & Symmes from London,

A large and general Aſſortment of Goods,

which he will ſell at the very loweſt Prices by Wholeſale and Retail for Caſh only, at his Store in Union-Street, BOSTON,

Superfine, middling and low-pric'd Broad-cloths of all colours, Bearſkins, Ratteens, plain and knapt Bath Beaver, Serges, German Serges, Lambſkins, Drapery Baizes, 8-qrs. Baize, Duffels, Blankets, embоſs'd Serges, Flannels, Swanſkins for Ironing-Cloths, ſtriped ditto, Kerſeys, plain ſtriped & mix'd Cambleteens, fine broad double Camblets, Everlaſtings, black, crimſon and other coloured Drawboys, yard-wide and StairCarpeting, a fine Aſſortment of Hoſiery, as Mens and Womens worſted thread and cotton Hoſe, Boys and Girls Hoſe, Socks, Patent ribbed mix'd and white Silk Hoſe, Silk Mitts & Gloves of all colours, worſted Mitts and Gloves, ſtriped and ſcarlet Caps, milled Caps, Macorina Waiſtcoats, Breeches Pieces of all colours, Poplins, Shalloon, Tammy, Callamancoes, plain and flowered Ruſſels, Buckrams, Buttons & Twiſt of all colours, a faſhionable Aſſortment of Silver and Gold and Thread Buttons, white and black fringed Barcelona Handkerchiefs, ſpotted and flowered Bandanno Handkerchiefs, ſilk Romalls, linnen ditto of all kinds, cotton Romalls, Catgut, Cap Wire, Skelliton, white Gauze, Gauze Aprons and Handkerchiefs, white, blue, grey and black ſpotted Sattin for Cloaks, Pelong Sattins of all colours, very rich black India Luteſtring, Engliſh and India Taffity, Luteſtrings, Narrow Alamode, Sarſnets, ell-wide Perſians, plain Bengals, Peniaſcoes, an Aſſortment of the neweſt faſhion Ribbons, Ferret, Snail, blond Laces, Gimp, ſewing Silk, Muffs & Tippets and Furr Trimming of all colours, HOSE's Shoes, — A large Parcel of Iriſh Linnen of all widths, as low as any that ever was imported *directly* from Ireland or any other Place,—— Cambricks, Lawns, figured and plain yard-wide and 6-qrs. Book Muſlin, ſheer & thick Muſlins, Dowlaſs, Ozinabrigs, Ticklenburg, Bed-tick, Huckabuck, 3-qr. Diaper, clouting Diaper Checks of all widths, Furniture Checks, Velverets, and the beſt cotton Velvets, Dimothies, ſtriped Holland, chip Hats, Wax Necklace, Tapes, Pins, black Pins for Hair, Pound Pins, Tapes, Shoe and broad Quality, Coat-binding, Gartering, metal Buttons, white plain ditto, Mens and Womens white and black Gloves, Norway Doe & beſt Buck Gloves, white Ruſſia Drab, Ravens Duck, Nuns Thread, fine Scotch coloured Threads, Knee Garters, cotton Laces, Fans, Aſſortment of Callicoes & Chinces, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Bohea and beſt Hyſon TEA, Pepper, Nutmegs, Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves, China Ware, Paper, Account Books, Merry Andrew, Harry 8th, and the beſt Mogul Playing Cards, Bonnet and Preſs Paper, Ink-powder, Butt Soles. Looking-Glaſſes, Silver Handle Knives and Forks in Shagreen Caſes.

Joſhua Gardner

Has received per Capt. Fellows and Scott, a further Supply of Goods, conſiſting of the following Articles, in the LADIES Way, viz.

Muffs and Tippets, a Variety of Fur-Trimmings, black and white Gauze, figur'd dreſt ditto, Pariſnet, black and white Catgut, black and colour'd Taffaties, plain black Pelong Sattins, rich thick ditto, black and crimſon ſprig'd Sattins, black and other colour'd figur'd Modes, black and colour'd Sarſnets, fine cover'd Cap-Wire, and 12 bow'd Skelatons, a great Variety of black and colour'd Snail Trimmings, a large and fine Aſſortment of Ribbons, of the neweſt Taſte, Edgings, Footings, Blond and Bone Lace, with many other Articles, all which will be ſold on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

William Gale

Has juſt received in the Ship *Thomas*, Capt. *Callahan*, from *London*,

A handſome Aſſortment of

Engliſh and India Goods,

Which he will ſell very low for Caſh only.

At his Shop oppoſite the Poſt-Office in Cornhill, Boſton, viz.

Muffs and Tippets, Erming Trimmings, plain and flower'd Sattins, a large Aſſortment of figur'd Modes, flowered & ſpotted Lawns, double Camblets, color'd Crapes, plain Gauzes, Queens Nett Duſt Ditto, figured Silk Gauzes, black Velvet Collars, Womens white unglaz'd Kid & Lamb Gloves, a large Aſſortment of Winter Gloves for Men and Women, beſt Cap Wire, beſt Lambſkins for Surtouts with Buttons & Binding, with a number of other Articles too many for an Advertiſement.

William Bant,

Has imported in the *Hayley*, Capt. *Scot*, from *London*,

A general Aſſortment of Fall & Winter GOODS; among whic' are elegant white and yellow ground Brocades, cloth colour'd and green Engliſh Damaſks, Paduſoys, Ducapes, Mantuas, plain & ſprigg'd white & black Sattins, white, black & blue ſprigg'd Modes, and a Variety of other Silks, which he will ſell at the very loweſt Rates for Caſh, at his Store fronting Dock-Square.

☞ Thoſe Perſons who will favour him with their Cuſtom may depend upon being well uſed.

Charles Dabney

Has imported in the Captains *Scott* and *Symmes* from *London*,

A compleat Aſſortment of

Engliſh and India Goods,

Which he will ſell exceeding Cheap for Caſh,

At his Shop oppoſite the Founder's Arms, in Marlborough-Street.

Stearns's Almanack for 1772,

And Sold by *R. Draper, T. & J. Fleet,* and *Edes & Gill.*

John Langdon,

At the New Book and Stationer's Store,

Oppoſite the Poſt-Office in Cornhill, BOSTON,

Has juſt received by the *Hayley*, Capt. *Scott*, from LONDON, a large and fine Aſſortment of the moſt Modern BOOKS in all Branches of Literature, Arts and Sciences, which will be ſold remarkably cheap for the Caſh,

Among which are the following.

HENRY on the Bible, 5 Vol. Fol.
—— on Prayer,
—— on the Sacrament,
BURKET on the New Teſtament, Fol.
LOCKE's Works, 3 Vol. Fol.
—— Eſſays on Human Underſtanding,
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BOYER's French and Engliſh Dictionary, a new Edition, with the Addition of many Hundred Words not in any former Edition.
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With a Variety of the neweſt and beſt Books in

Law, Phyſick, Hiſtory, and the Claſſicks,

Court and City Regiſter for 1771.

All Kinds of MAGAZINES that are publiſhed in London.

BIBLES of all Sorts,

which will be ſold cheap by the Dozen or ſingle.

Large Church Bibles,
Folio Bibles,
Family Bibles,
Quarto Bibles,
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Pocket Bibles, neatly gilt, in one and two Vols. with as large Print as any Bible of three times the Bulk.

Likewiſe, a large and compleat Aſſortment of Stationary, Accompt-Books of all ſorts, Paper of all ſorts and ſizes, Ink-Powder, Quills, Sealing-Wax & Wafers, Preſs-Paper, ſome of a ſuperior Sort to any ever imported, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. *Thoſe who pleaſe to favor him with their Cuſtom will find the Books of the beſt Edition, and bound in Calf, which is ſuperior to any bound in Sheep, and the Price very low.*

Nathan Frazier

INFORMS his Cuſtomers and others, that he has imported in the Ships lately arrived from *London*, a large and very elegant Aſſortment of Engliſh and India PIECE GOODS, ſuitable for the Fall Trade, which are now ready for Sale at his STORE, the Corner of WING's-LANE, near the Market, BOSTON:—All which he is determined to ſell, both by Wholeſale and Retail, on the moſt reaſonable Terms for CASH or ſhort Credit.

—— *Among his GOODS are the following* ——

A neat Aſſortment of faſhionable coloured

BROAD-CLOTHS of all prices,

with trimmings to match, a fine choice of neweſt faſhion gold and ſilver thread buttons, gold & ſilver vellum, thread, cord, braid, binding & knee-garters, ſilk knee-garters, German and emboſs'd ſerges, plain & knap'd bath beavers, lambſkins, ratteens, frizes, bearſkins, 6-4 coatings, whitneys, duffils, whitney ditto, mill'd and common drapery baize, Colcheſter ditto, flannels, ſtript linceys, mill'd ſwanſkin, halfthicks, Yorkſhire plains, a large aſſortment of Devonſhire and Yorkſhire kerſeys, foreſt cloths, Mancheſter velvets, checks & dimities, black ſilk velvet, and velvet for caps, drawboys, everlaſtings, double camblets, cambleteens, ſhiverets, diamentees, ſtarretts, brocaded montareens, worſted grograms, plain and corded venetian poplins, coloured crapes, rich Denmark luſters, grizetts, brolioes, bombazeens, allopeens, brilliants, dorſetteens, ſilk camblet, plain and flower'd ruffels, worſted damaſk, a prime choice of tammies, durants and callimancoes, hoſiery of all kinds, furniture check, with none-ſo-pretties, to match, Iriſh linens & ſheetings, bedticks, dowlaſs, brown hollands, 7 8, 6-4 and 8-4 huckabuck, Ruſſia linen & diaper, clouting & napkining damaſk and diaper, diaper and damaſk table cloths, cambrick and lawns, long lawns, book-muſlin, gauzes, cat-gut, plain & ſprigg'd ſattins of moſt colours, ſtriped & brocaded luteſtrings, plain and changeable luteſtrings & mantua ſilks, Engliſh & India damaſks and taffaties, plain and figured modes, rich ſarſnets, broad & narrow perſians, pelongs, a fine aſſortment of gimp & ſnail trimming, cap, blond, bone trolly & coxcomb laces, ribbons, ſilk ferrets, ſilk mitts and gloves, worſted ditto, ſilk romals, bandanno, luteſtring, negligee and Barcelona handkerchiefs, cravats, callicoes & chinces, blue & white and red & white copper-plate furniture, with lines and taſſells to match, white cotton counterpains *at the ſterling coſt*, check linen handkerchiefs, blue & white and red & white ſtamp'd ditto, oznabrigs & ticklenburg, Ruſſia & Ravens duck, a good aſſortment of paper hangings, women's maid's & children's packthread ſtays, brown buckram, half-ſtiffened ſtays ditto, yellow holland & all ſorts of ſtay trimmings, muffs & tippets, furr trimmings, Norway doe gloves, ditto lin'd with furr, beſt buff buck ditto, glazed and ſhammy mens, womens and youths black lamb ditto, womans and maids beſt kid gloves & mitts, ſampler canvas and crewells, Engliſh brocaded & ſattin ſhoes & clogs, an aſſortment of looking-glaſſes, with paper, account books, wafers and ſealing-wax, black ſattin & mode hats, plain & trimm'd chip hats and bonnets,——&c.—&c.—&c.——

*** Cutlery ware of various ſorts; powder, ſhot and flints, allum, copperas, brimſtone, ſalt-petre, 18 inch & 21 inch beſt London pipes, pepper by the bag or ſmaller quantity, cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs, mace, Engliſh loaf ſugar, Bohea & Hyſon Tea, with a great variety of other articles, too numerous to particularize.

Shopkeepers in Town and Country, may be ſupplied with compleat aſſortments of the above: And thoſe who ſend by Letter, may depend on being as well uſed, as if preſent in Perſon.

Choice FLOUR

To be ſold by *John Erving*, jun.

At his Store in *Kilby* Street.

To be ſold by Capt. *Robert Jarvis*,

Cheap for Caſh,

A few Quarter Caſks of right Sterling Red Port WINE, very good CLARET by the Dozen, Ruſſia and Ravens DUCK, ſome very handſome LOOKING-GLASSES, in Gilt Frames, Hyſon TEA, &c.

TO BE SOLD,

By JOSEPH DENNIE,

Near the Sign of the Cornfield in Union-Street,

Pepper by the Bag, hundred or dozen

—Nutmegs—Cinnamon—Cloves—Mace—Loaf-Sugar—Ruſſia DUCK—Gunpowder—Wool-Cards. *Aug.* 19. 6w.

IMPORTED from *LONDON*, and to be ſold by

Richard Jennys,

At his Shop oppoſite the Old Brick Meeting-Houſe, Cornhill,

A Variety of Engliſh, Scotch and India Goods; among which are a Parcel of beautiful and neweſt faſhion Apron Gauzes, Gauze Handkerchiefs & Aprons;—Alſo a few Pieces of handſome Luteſtring & Mantua Silk, very cheap.

N. B. *His Cuſtomers may depend on having any Article at as low a Price as the ſame can be purchaſed for at any Shop in this Town.* Boſton, Auguſt 19. 1771.

At the Iriſh Linnen Warehouſe

in King-Street, is juſt Imported,

A freſh and exceeding fine Aſſortment of LINNENS of all widths and prices, Sheeting, Diapers, Dimothies, Iriſh CAMBRICKS, all which are of this Year's Bleach, finiſhed in the neateſt Manner. Alſo, an elegant Aſſortment of the neweſt and moſt faſhionable Chinces, printed Muſlins, Cottons, Linens, &c. and will be ſold remarkably cheap.

For LIVERPOOL,

The Liverpool Packet, *Frederick Morth*, Maſter,

Will ſail in three Weeks, has excellent Accommodations for Paſſengers.——Freighters or Paſſengers may apply to the Maſter or to the Staffordſhire and Liverpool Warehouſe in Kingſtreet,

Where there is now ready for Sale,

A very large and compleat Aſſortment of

China, Glaſs, Delph and Stone WARE.—

Alſo, 14 & 18 Inch Pipes, excellent Liverpool Ale in Hampers of 3 Dozen, and a genteel Aſſortment of Ironmongery, Braziery and Cutlery Ware remarkably cheap.

Charleſtown, South-Carolina, Auguſt 9th, 1771.

The St. COECILIA SOCIETY

GIVE NOTICE, That they will engage with, and give ſuitable Encouragement to, MUSICIANS properly qualified to perform at their CONCERT, provided they apply on or before the firſt Day of October next.——The Performers they are in Want of are, a *Firſt* and *Second Violin*, *Two Hautboys* and a *Baſſoon*, whom they are willing to agree with for *One*, *Two* or *Three* Years.

JOHN GORDON, Preſident,
THOMAS LN. SMITH, Vice-Preſident.

By Order of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Superior Court.

This is to notify the Heirs and

legal Repreſentatives of Col. *Lamb*. Major *Bowles* and *Ebenezer Pierpont*, Eſq; all late of Roxbury, deceaſed, That *James Williams*, Eſq; and others of Taunton, have petitioned the ſaid Court, ſhewing that they are intereſted with you in a Tract of Land, containing 1206 Acres, lying in Royalſton in the County of Worceſter, known by the Name of *Pierpont's Farm*, of which they claim 177 Acres, and have prayed the Court to cauſe the ſame Farm to be divided, and their aforeſaid Part to be ſet off to them to hold in ſeveralty.——The Conſideration of which Petition is refered to the Superior Court to be holden at Taunton in the County of Briſtol on the ſecond Tueſday of October next, when and where you may be heard touching the ſame if you ſee meet.

Boſton, Sept. 10. 1771.

Whereas ſeveral of the delinquent Pro-

prietors of the *Pemaquid* or *Briſtol Company*, ſtill neglect to pay to *James Noble*, Eſq; Treaſurer of ſaid Company, the Taxes which have been aſſeſſed on their Lands; notwithſtanding they have been legally notified in the Public Prints that ſaid Taxes were due:—Notice is now given, That ſo much of their Lands will be ſold, according to Law, at the Britiſh Coffee-Houſe in this Town, on the 7th Day of *November* next enſuing the Date hereof, at 11 o'Clock beforenoon (to which Time the Sale of their Lands is adjourned) as may be ſufficient to pay ſaid Taxes and the Charges of Sale, unleſs prevented by Payment being made; and the Sale of their Lands will not be deferred to a further Day.

Boſton, Sept. 16. 1771. *Seth Sweetſer*, *Stephen Minot*, *John Savage*, } Proprietors Committee.

Choice St. Kitts SALT,

To be Sold on board the Ship *Prince of Wales*, *J. Beales*, Commander, lying at *Hancock's* Wharf.

A Sample of which may be ſeen at Store No. 13, South Side the Town Dock.

TO BE SOLD

A few Hampers of fine London Porter,

Each Hamper containing three Dozen,

Juſt arrived in Capt. *Fellows*, from LONDON.

Enquire at PETER HUGHES's Store in Kingſtreet.

TO BE LET,

A genteel Houſe, in Cold Lane, four Rooms on a Floor:——Alſo to be Sold a very good double Warehouſe on the Long Wharf. Enquire of the Printers.

Publick Notice is hereby given,

That the Sale of the Lands at Kennebeck, advertiſed to be Sold at Publick Vendue the 19th Inſtant, is poſtponed to the Second Wedneſday in May next, then to be Sold at Publick Vendue at the Britiſh Coffee-Houſe in King-ſtreet, Boſton, at 3 o'Clock P. M.

TO BE SOLD, or LET,

An End of a Houſe at the North-End, near the Salutation Tavern, very convenient for Shopkeeping. Enquire of *Samuel Emmes*.

☞ Said *Emmes* wants a Journeyman Blackſmith that underſtands Ship-Work.

TO BE LET, in the Center of the Town,

A convenient Chamber, ready furniſh'd; the Perſon who hires it may Board or half Board in the Family as they think proper. Enquire of the Printers.

TO BE LET

A large Cellar near the Town-Dock.

Enquire of the Printers.

TO BE SOLD Cheap.

A ſmall Houſe, two Rooms on a Floor, pleaſantly ſituated near the Centre of the Town. Enquire of the Printers.

BOSTON, Printed by T. & J. FLEET.

THE
Massachusetts AND Boston POST-BOY

Gazette, THE and ADVERTISER.

No. 736

MONDAY, *September* 30, 1771.

NORTH-CAROLINA, Auguſt 14.
from the Cape-Fear Mercury.

Mr. BOYD.

THAT the people called Regulators have been injured by their publick officers is a point I have always inſiſted upon, yet I alſo inſiſt that the injuries they have ſuſtained were not ſo enormous as the world hath been made to believe; that they were not precluded (unleſs by their own means) from juſtice, and that many of their complaints had no real exiſtence: But before a concluſion be drawn let us examine facts.

IN June 1768, Hunter and Howell, deputed by the Regulators, waited upon Governor Tryon with a ſtate of their caſe drawn up by themſelves, or by their direction. They promiſed to ſubmit to the determination of his Excellency and his Majeſty's honourable Council. This determination was tranſmitted to them by the hands of their deputies. They paid little or no regard to it, but complained of the Governour for not having convened the whole council board; though ſome members of it lived at the diſtance of ſome hundred miles and ſome were out of the province; beſides, three members conſtitute a board and upon this occaſion ſix attended; a number ſufficient to tranſact any buſineſs cognizable by that board; yet this they called partiality and a preclusion from juſtice.

By theſe deputies the Governor wrote to the Regulators collectively, pointing out their duty to them and promiſing, among other things "to give his Majeſty's attorney general orders to proſecute every officer who has been guilty of extortion or illegal practices in his offices, upon any application or information lodged, &c. &c. and on his arrival at Hillſborough to ſet up a proclamation forbidding all ſuch diſhonourable and illegal practices." In a pamphlet publiſhed by them in 1770 they ſay the Governour "excuſed himſelf from protecting or helping us, any farther than to order the attorney to ſet up a proclamation." This is a miſrepreſentation too obvious not to be done willfully and with deſign. They curtailed the promiſe of its moſt eſſential part and artfully preverted the Governour's intention, which would naturally prejudice the people againſt him, and make them believe he diſregarded their complaints. Though he had declared his earneſt deſire of having juſtice done to them and their grievances redreſſed.

Much in the ſame manner did they treat another very reſpectable character. They pretended to be influenced by his advice; he gave it with candour, and promiſed to intereſt himſelf in their behalf as far as was conſiſtent with juſtice and the laws of the province. Upon this they grew more licentious and made uſe of his name as a ſanction for their unjuſtifiable conduct; whereby they forfeited all claim to his patronage, and then falſly imputed to "fear" that conduct, which in juſtice to himſelf, they had obliged him to adopt. Fear never prevented that gentleman from doing what he thought right, but I muſt confeſs his reſolution fails in ſome points, for he *dare* not do a baſe thing.

Authorized by you, Sir, I informed them "you would publiſh in the *Cape-Fear Mercury* whatever might have a tendency to procure them juſtice, provided they would be reſponſible for what they advanced, and uſe decent language in their writeings. To this they returned no direct anſwer, but referred to a pamphlet publiſhed by them ſome time ago, which I knew contained a very unfair repreſentation of things. Their not complying with your terms was to me a proof of the diſhoneſty of their intentions, and your terms inconteſtibly prove the falſhood of the aſſertion, "That the priviledge of the preſs was denied them."

They alledged the money collected by taxes in the county had been embezzled or miſapplied, the Governour aſſured them, the ſheriffs account with the veſtry and the court for the pariſh and county tax had been examined and approved. They imagined there had been paid into the treaſury a ſufficient ſum for ſinking all the paper money of former emiſſions, and inſinuated that the treaſurer either defrauded the publick or that the aſſembly, from ſome ſiniſter views, did not burn the money according to law. The firſt could not have been long practiſed without the knowledge of the aſſembly (and it is well known the treaſurers accounts have been always fair and approved) and had the latter been the caſe, the publick would ſoon have known it. Both theſe inſinuations were groundleſs; and to ſuppoſe the paper money was all ſunk while ſo much of it was current among us, was highly abſurd. Had the taxes that were yearly aſſeſſed been regularly and duly paid, perhaps the paper money would have been ſunk by that time, but they were not. Some ſheriffs failed largely in arrears with the publick, which ſums could be recovered only by ſuits at law againſt the ſheriff's ſecurities, and ſometimes even the ſecurities failed. Beſides, theſe people who took upon themſelves to regulate the province paid no taxes for ſeveral years. They imagined without any juſt cauſe, the publick was abuſed and impoſed on, that the legiſlature was in a confederacy againſt the people; and though the contrary was very evident, yet their imagining or reporting it, was a ſufficient reaſon, with theſe people of candour and their adherents, for its being really ſo and for the world's believing it, contrary to reaſon and well known facts. In order, I ſuppoſe, to keep themſelves in countenance, they reported, with their uſual candour and veracity, that the counties of Brunſwick and Cumberland had alſo refuſed to pay their taxes. It was the misfortune of theſe counties to be ſome time without ſheriffs, who are by law appointed to collect all publick monies; to this their non-payment was owing and they paid punctually when a proper officer was appointed to receive.

The ſcarcity of money put many under difficulties to pay their taxes, which were increaſed by an act of the legiſlature for building a government houſe; but taxes were unavoidable and a government houſe much wanted; the burthen of which fell chiefly upon the importers of ſpirituous liquors on the ſea board (an additional duty having been laid on liquors for that purpoſe) and the maſters of ſlaves (for by an EQUITABLE regulation of this province all inland taxes are aſſeſſed per poll) both theſe inconveniencies were little felt by the Regulators, few of them having many ſlaves and the liquors imported among them were generally ſmuggled by land from the adjacent provinces.

I have ſaid "a government houſe was much wanted," this I ſuppoſe to be the truth, becauſe the propoſal for building one originated with the repreſentatives of the people, and the bill for it was oppoſed in the houſe by very few beſides the ſouthern members. Conſidering the ſituation of the province, ſome have thought it imprudent to erect ſo ſpacious a building at the publick expence; yet coſtly and expenſive as it was, the addition it gave to our taxes was far from making it an act of oppreſſion; neither was it a ſufficient cauſe for flying in the face of government, or for refuſing to pay the pariſh, county or even the province tax. What would theſe people or their adherents have ſaid if government had followed their example, and expelled them the province for this notorious diſobedience to the legiſlature? They had long refuſed to pay taxes; a ſheriff dared not attempt to diſtrain for them; if he even atempted to ſerve a writ on them he was threatened, ſometimes whipped and compelled to eat the precept. In September laſt they broke up the Hillſborough court, beat in a barbarious manner the lawyers that attended the court, and totally demoliſhed the houſes of one of them. But all theſe are things it ſeems, of no moment and beneath the notice of Government, becauſe the Regulators did them, and whatever they did was certainly for the publick good. I am told they aſſert confidently (and are believed by ſome) that they did not intend to interrupt the court, but only to expel the lawyers. Even ſuppoſing a poſſibility of this being true, what judge would ſit upon the bench to be dictated to by a mob? Not content with ſhutting up their own court, a large body of them went armed to Saliſbury to prevent the ſitting of the court for that diſtrict, which they alſo effected, to the great detriment of creditours, and the encouragement of fraud and villainy of every kind. Having ſo far accompliſhed their long premeditated ſcheme, they eſtabliſhed courts of their own, from which juries were excluded, that invaluable priviledge of a Britiſh ſubject, the court being a committed (as they termed it) of their people who all ſat as judges. In theſe courts they determined actions of debt and even of aſſault and battery; inflicting baniſhment on thoſe who dared to diſobey their decrees: Beſides, they committed many lawleſs acts of outrage and violence; thereby rendering very precarious the liberty and property of his Majeſty's liege ſubjects, and deſtroying the peace, the good order, and indeed the very conſtitution of the province.

In this ſtate of confuſion the Aſſembly met, and a letter, addreſſed to the honourable Maurice Moore, Eſq; and ſigned James Hunter* appeared in the North-Carolina Gazette. This letter was deſigned to vindicate the Regulatours and to arraign the conduct of public officers; and indeed (beſides ſome trifling inaccuracies) it wanted only *Truth* to make it a performance highly honourable to the writer; but, unfortunately for him, not one charge in it could be ſupported. Hermon Husbands, the repreſentative of the Regulatours, ſolemnly diſclaimed all knowledge of it; but it was proved he had altered it in ſome places, added to it in others, and had ſent it to the preſs. He was before the profeſſed patron of their cauſe, he was now the convicted patron of this letter; the contents of which he could not prove; therefore, and becauſe he appeared to be the principal of the mob that interrupted the court at Hillsborough, he was expelled the Houſe. He advanced not one ſpecifick charge that did not appear malicious or falſe, or both. It is generally granted that their ſheriffs often impoſed on them while they were permitted to collect, or diſtrain for, taxes; the only inſtance of which Husbands mentioned to the Aſſembly was a ſheriff's taking eight ſhillings and four pence inſtead of eight ſhillings, which appeared thus; the ſheriff took a Spaniſh dollar, which the taxable, from whom he had it, valued at eight ſhillings and four pence, though dollars were then currant at eight ſhillings, beſides dollars are not a legal tender in payment of taxes.

In the expulſion of Huſbands, the Aſſembly has been accuſed of acting from a complaiſance to, or afear of, the Governour. Admitting they were ſuch proſtitutes, and the Governour ſo ſtrenuous a ſtickler for injuſtice (neither of which I admit otherwiſe than as falſe and malicious) why did they not expel T. Perſon? he appeared in the Aſſembly openly and avowedly in favour of Huſbands and his party, and was accuſed by a Crown officer. Had they been actuated by ſuch diſhonourable motives in the firſt inſtance, they certainly would in the ſecond. They would at leaſt have been conſiſtent with themſelves, and would have expelled

* *One of their principals.*

// vid. page 282. Vol. 2 § vid. pa. 506, Vol. 2. ¶ vid. pa. 308 * vid. pa. 500 — page

Vid. a Contrary Account pa. 587

Vide Index (under Regulators) to Vol. 2 & this vid. also a Letter page 543

pelled the one on the ſame principles on which they expelled the other; for his Excellency deemed them both as enemies to the government. To me this concluſion appears reaſonable and juſt; but the abettors of theſe people adopt their creed, and will not admit any thing that fixes a fault on them to be reaſonable or juſt; and yet they have the modeſty to demand credit for whatever they ſay againſt the legiſlature, though contradicted by reputable evidence, or even by facts.

After expulſion, Huſbands was taken into cuſtody, but the jury not finding a bill againſt him, he was diſmiſſed †. The Regulatours, in the interim, determined to prevent his coming to a legal trial, muſtered their forces, and were on their way to Newbern, full of threats againſt the legiſlature; but Husbands met them and they diſperſed.

The country was now juſtly alarmed, and being fully convinced nothing but an armed force could effectually reduce to good order a ſet of people, who had trampled upon all civil authority, and acted in open contempt of the laws of the province, an Aſſociation was agreed upon and ſigned by the principal inhabitants of Wilmington diſtrict, to which thoſe of Newbern diſtrict alſo ſubſcribed, and Governour Tryon, "anxious to reſtore good order and publick tranquility," offered his ſervice, though at that time appointed to another government, and troops were inſtantly raiſed, agreeable to an act of Aſſembly, which troops did not conſiſt of Crown officers or lawyers. The privates were chiefly reſidents, and moſt of them either freeholders or the ſons of freeholders. Their officers were in general gentlemen of property and character; there were alſo a great many gentlemen volunteers, of whom as well as of the officers, many were members of Aſſembly, who have ever ſtrenuouſly oppoſed all arbitrary and oppreſſive meaſures.

When the two armies met, ſubmiſſion and a ſurrender of their outlaws were demanded by the Governour, and rejected by the Regulators. Agreeable to the Roit act of this province, the ſheriff of the county was ſent to order them to diſperſe for which proper time was given them, but in vain. They treated his Excellency's propoſals with contempt, dared the Loyaliſts to fire upon them. They declared they came prepared for a battle, and battle was their wiſh. With their guns cocked and preſented, they endeavoured, by all the inſolence and ſcurrality of language they were maſters of (in which they appeared to be adepts,) to provoke our troops to fire ſooner than the Governour promiſed he would, which promiſe he was ſo far from breaking that he gave them more time. An exchange of priſoners was propoſed; the Governour required it to be immediate, but waited a conſiderable time, in which he ſent meſſages to them; at laſt finding they detached parties to flank him on both ſides, he ſent a meſſenger expreſsly to acquaint them he was going to fire; and till after this meſſenger was returned with their reply, "that he might fire and be damned," there was not one gun diſcharged againſt them. Theſe are facts not to be diſputed, though the contrary hath been reported by ſome evil minded perſons; but I think the impartial will be convinced that the blood ſhed at the Alamance was owing to the obſtinancy of theſe infatuated people. They truſted to their numbers, in which they were deceived; and now many of them are of opinion that Providence was againſt them.

(4) vid pa. 595.

In the evening before the engagement two gentlemen from the Governour's camp had the misfortune to fall in with a party of Regulators. Theſe gentlemen they made priſoners, tied, whipped, and otherwiſe abuſed them; which certainly was no indication of peaceful intentions, it was rather a commencement of hoſtilities. And after the Governour's proclamation of pardon had been iſſued, they fired upon a party of the Loyaliſts and wounded one of them. If this is not to be in actual rebellion, what, in the name of God, can poſſibly be called rebellion?

What the authors propoſe by it does not clearly appear, but it has been ſaid that in this battle at Alamance, not above five hundred Regulators were engaged, and that not more than ten were killed. Humanity makes me wiſh this were true, but there are living evidences to prove their number was near three thouſand, though a great many of them run at the firſt fire, and there are dead evidences (which in this caſe are equal to living ones) that above four times that number expired upon the ſpot.

As to Few, (3) whoſe execution is ſo much exclaimed againſt, he was an enthuſiaſt in their cauſe; he was taken on the field of battle, and he was an outlaw. (2) His country had long before paſſed ſentence on him. Mercy ſhould be extended where it can conſiſtent with the public intereſt, but ever with diſcretion. Sometimes it is even criminal to ſpare. Let thoſe who talk ſo indiſciminately of mercy remember that, "a God all mercy is a God unjuſt," and that juſtice doth not preclude from the heart the feelings of humanity. I have heard ſome of theſe all merciful people aſk, why all the outlaws were not hanged as well as Few? and I make no doubt but that in their pious zeal for traducing the Governour and the Loyaliſts, they will call the pardon granted to ſome of them, if not an act of inhumanity, an act of injuſtice at leaſt.

The man of Wake-County was puniſhed, not becauſe he would not fight againſt the Regulators, but becauſe he very liberally offered money to thoſe who would inliſt into their ſervice, and fight againſt their country. The priſoner, who was ſhot in attempting his eſcape, had been taken out of the front rank of the Regulators army, with all his accoutrements before the engagement began, in the height of which he made the attempt that coſt him his life.

The ſtory of burning (3) Few's houſe is totally falſe and groundleſs. Why theſe and a great many other falſe reports ſhould be induſtriouſly propagated, and facts wilfully miſrepreſented, I know not; but I am very ſure thoſe concerned in ſuch vile traffick are unfriendly to the community, and diſhonourable to ſociety.

Thoſe who know moſt of the Regulatours know they have been injured; but they alſo know that they aimed at ſomething beſides a redreſs of grievances. Among many other inſtances, Huſband's conduct at the laſt ſeſſion of Aſſembly is a convincing proof of this. Every branch of the legiſlature was anxious to have their affairs examined and fairly adjuſted; but inſtead of Huſband's ſupporting their cauſe, he betrayed it; for he ſpecified no one charge againſt the officers that could be legally proved. His conduct ſeemed calculated rather to offend and irritate than to conciliate government. It appears from their own papers they intended to take the command of the province (though this was not generally known among themſelves) and to ſubvert its conſtitution. Some have ſuſpected this from the firſt riſe of that party; and ſome others who were long attached to them on account of their complaints have at laſt been convinced, both by their writings and their conduct before the affair at Alamance, that to ſeize the reins of government was their final aim. The dying Mirrel confeſſed they were rebels, and that he juſtly deſerved the ignominious death his country had aſſigned him; and one of their wounded, a little before he expired, thanked the gentlemen of our army for their civilities and humane treatment; begged them to forgive him for fighting againſt them; and declared it was unanimouſly agreed upon among the Regulators, if they proved victorious, to put every man in the government ſervice to death.

To tell a people (eſpecially if they think themſelves injured) that they are oppreſſed, procures their attention and ſome degree of reſpect. To eſpouſe their cauſe and offer your ſervice in obtaining them juſtice wins their affections. This game Huſbands played with theſe people, by which he acquired an influence among them. They placed a confidence in him, and without examining into the truth and propriety of his words and actions, they implicitly believed all he ſaid and did was for their good. This confidence he availed himſelf of, and inflamed their minds. Real injuries were extremely exaggerated, and imaginary ones conjured into exiſtence; many things were done as if ſolely intended to provoke government. The conduct and advice of individuals, as well as publick tranſactions, artfully and wiltully preverted to diſaffect and irritate the people; and, when all theſe failed in making proſelytes, flagellation was often inflicted by ſome of his party. Many have been threatened and whipped into Regulators, as the faggot-cutter in the farce was into a phyſician. If their convert-elect ſtill proved refractory they contrived to bring him before their committee, which was as arbitrary as the execrable ſtar-chamber court, and from which there was no appeal, and baniſhment the only alternative. This was obtaining juſtice for the people and redreſſing grievances with a vengeance.

Among thoſe who devoted themſelves to Huſbands and his colleagues, there were ſome without principles and without property; regardleſs of conſequences becauſe they had nothing to loſe, and too lazy to procure a living by honeſt induſtry, they were ripe for any enterprize. There were others again who had both property and principles, but with regard to government, republicans. Such people ever look with jealous eyes on public officers, and are enemies, from principle, to that ſubordination ſo eſſential to the being of a well-regulated ſtate. The majority of both theſe claſſes were, in diſpoſition, Levellers. A man gentelly dreſt gave them great offence. Huſbands had policy enough to bind them all to him, and to each other by a ſolemn oath. This oath was taken by ſome without due reflection, and they repented of it, but were too conſcientious to violate it, by which means they were hurried into things which, in their hearts, they condemned.

During the affair at Hillſborough in 1768, (the account of which publiſhed by them is a moſt baſe miſrepreſentation, whereby they groſsly abuſed the publick) a number of theſe people, convinced of the badneſs of their meaſures, ſubmitted to government. They appeared ſo ſmitten with guilt and grief for it, they commanded pity. Bound as they were by their oath they dared not recede, and to take up arms againſt their Sovereign and country filled them with horrour. They choſe at laſt, the better part, and determined to become again good ſubjects; but they were ſoon after inſulted, abuſed, and even whipped by the Regulators; and were again obliged to join them, or have their farms ruined. Some, to avoid their proſecution and the evils they were drawing upon themſelves, removed out of the province.

By ſuch indirect meaſures as theſe, the Regulators became a numerous and powerful party. At firſt they refuſed their obedience to the laws of the province, and at laſt they acted in open defiance of them. Some were indicted for the outrages committed in September 1770, and proclamations were iſſued, requiring them to ſubmit to a legal trial; this they obſtinately refuſed, no ſheriff dared attempt to take any of them, and no poſſe commitatus could be raiſed againſt them, and thus they became outlaws.

It hath been ſaid, "legiſlature might have prevented matters from coming to ſuch extremities." There is a wide difference between theory and practice, and I believe theſe theoretick gentlemen would have found it very difficult, if at all practicable, to ſatiſfy a ſet of people, who looked upon every one as their enemy, who did not, in thought, word, and deed, coincide with their opinions. I admit that legiſlature was, at firſt, rather too inattentive to diſturbances occaſioned by theſe people. An immediate enquiry ſhould have been made into the conduct of the publick officers; the ambiguous and confeſſed Feelaw ſhould have been repealed, attornies fees reſtricted, and officers guilty of extortion diſplaced and fined. But what legiſlature, under heaven, could ſatiſfy the complaints and prevent the murmurings of ſuch a ſet of people? Some of republican principles, and others of no principles at all; few of them capable of knowing what was, or was not, for the publick good, and all infatuated to a degree of madneſs in favour of a man contentious in his diſpoſition, and in politicks diametrically oppoſite to the principles of the Britiſh conſtitution. In the laſt ſeſſion of Aſſembly the fee-law, ſo juſtly complained of, was repealed, extortion in an officer made a forfeiture of office, and the attornies fees limited. If any real grievances remained yet unredreſſed, and the redreſs in the power of the legiſlaiure, it was their own faults. Huſbands was ſuppoſed to attend that ſeſſion as a member to aſſert their grievances, which if he had done (and that he did not hath plainly appeared) every thing legiſlature could have done in their favour would then have been done. He made many believe he came prepared to prove theſe people were oppreſſed with burthens too heavy to be borne; but when he opened his budget theſe mighty grievances vaniſhed. They were ſo viſionary and ill founded that truth diſclaimed them all; though this conduct of his was ſtrangely myſterious, if he aimed at a redreſs of grievandes; but I affirm it (and I am ſure his conduct and the conduct of his colleagues authenticate the aſſertion) that he did not wiſh for a redreſs of grievances on conſtitutional principles.

The moſt ſtrict impartial ſcrutineſt into theſe affairs have thought ſomething beſides a redreſs of grievances was the ruling motive with Huſbands and his colleagues ‡; becauſe they wanted to introduce a form of government, which they drew up, and which was ſubverſive of our excellent conſtitution; becauſe they miſrepreſented facts, and publiſhed falſhoods to the world; becauſe they exaggerated the grievances of the people, and made them believe they were injured when they were not; becauſe they would admit nothing to be right that contradicted their abſurd and treaſonable plan of government; becauſe they ſcarce ever took one ſtep that did not tend to exaſperate each party againſt the other, rather than to affect an accommodation; becauſe when Huſbands was called upon by the Aſſembly to declare their grievances, he either could or would not point out any real ones; and becauſe inſtead of endeavouring to prevent the dreadful iſſue of an engagement, they prepared for war, and made poor ignorant people believe the govrenmenl troops would burn, kill, and deſtroy them and their property, by which means they perſuaded many to join thei. army.

Their intentions and opinion of their power are clearly expreſſed in Howell's letter to Hunter, in which he aſks of Hunter the clerkſhip of a county (an office in the gift of the Crown) and tells him he may do in theſe things as he pleaſes. When ſuch was their conduct and ſuch their avowed intentions, what, I pray, was leſt for government to do? We have ſeen already they bid defiance to law and civil authority; they had, in fact, made themſelves maſters of ſeveral counties, and the whole province muſt either become their vaſſals, or they muſt be ſuppreſſed; to effect which recourſe was had to an armed force as the only expedient. From a conviction of the juſtneſs and neceſſity of ſuch an expedient to preſerve the conſtitution of the province, gentlemen of the firſt character and property in it ſupported

† *He was afterwards indicted for a riot and not appearing, though the court ſat ſixty days to give him and others time to come in with their evidence he and they became outlaws.*

‡ *J. Hunter, J. Butler, and Redrop Howell.*

vid. pa. page, 308

◊ vid. pa. 546. (1) New York.

(5) vid. page, 495, 500, 504, 512.

(1) vid pa. 474 (2) pa. 474.

(4) vid. pa. 519—536. & vid. (3) vid pa. 564.

the meaſure, and carried it into execution at the hazard of their lives; in which complaiſance to Governour Tryon could not have been their motive; he was juſt about to leave the province, and they had no favours to expect from him; beſides, many of the officers and volunteers had been, for ſome time paſt, not upon the beſt terms with his Excellency. A law of the province warranted the expedient, which theſe gentlemen ſupported, ſolely becauſe they thought it a duty they owed to themſelves and to their country; and though they deemed the Regulators as enemies to the province; yet were they not inſenſible to the feelings of humanity in their treatment of the priſoners and the wounded. That theſe were treated with cruelty or neglect, or that a gun was fired againſt them while a treaty or any thing like a treaty ſubſiſted between the parties I peremptorily deny; and I affirm, the reports that ſuggeſt either the one or the other, are moſt malicious falſhoods.

I am not ſurpriſed that thoſe, who believe Hunter's letter, and that the Loyaliſts diſcharged their cannon upon the Regulators while a treaty ſubſiſted between them, ſhould condemn the meaſures of government, and reproach thoſe who could be guilty of ſuch diſgraceful conduct. Were I of their faith, I would from my heart join them in their cenſures and reproaches; but the contents of Hunter's letter were proved to be falſe in open Aſſembly, and the other is notoriouſly falſe. Before I can ſubſcribe to the aſſertion that in all rebellions the rulers of the ſtate are the cauſe, I muſt renounce what little knowledge I have of hiſtory; though I do not mean by this to exculpate our publick officers many of whom have acted unworthily. We wanted regulation in many things, but not ſuch regulatours as Huſbands and his colleagues. Private pique and reſentment, it is ſaid, influenced theſe people, and ſome part of their conduct evince it. However juſtly founded their reſentment may have been to individuals, it was villainous to involve a province in riots and tumults on that account; but as it hath eventually affected the province, I hope the conduct of the objects of that reſentment will be ſtrictly examined, and if they are found guilty, they may depend upon my ſervices in endeavouring to entail that infamy upon their names, which enemies to their country deſerve.

In this account of our publick diſturbances I have ſtated matters according to the beſt intelligence I could procure. If I have erred in any thing, it was not intentional, and I am open to conviction. I have willfully repreſented nothing; that being one of the things I moſt heartily deſpiſe. I pay court to no man or ſet of men, and I have no private quarrel with Huſbands or any of his party; on the contrary, I have the greateſt compaſſion for the moſt of them, being convinced they were extreamly deceived and abuſed by their pretended patrons. Proper laws were enacted to prevent the exaction of exorbitant fees, but their ſheriffs could not be tried while they prevented the courts from ſitting. To me it is evident, theſe infatuated people received much more injury from thoſe they defended than they did from the government againſt which they madly took up arms. In this opinion I am confirmed by the declarations of many of them; and this opinion I am very ſure, will be adopted by all thoſe who will candidly inform themſelves of the conduct of theſe people and the conduct of government towards them. If the candid be deceived by miſinformation they may be convinced of their error, but the partial never can.

That parties may ſubſide, that juſtice may ever prevail over oppreſſion, and that we may be ever a free, a flouriſhing and a happy people is the fervent wiſh of A FRIEND to the PROVINCE.

Laſt Saturday arrived here Capt. Derby, *in* 35 *Days from* London, *who brought Prints to the* 20th *of* Auguſt, *from which we have taken the following Advices*, viz.

LONDON,

Auguſt 12. There is no doubt but that at the enſuing meeting of parliament oppoſition will not be known in that Houſe; that is, if the amicable plan now in agitation is brought to the wiſhed for period. This is a circumſtance, it is thought, that cannot fail: as the meaſures adopted are of ſuch a ſoftening nature, that Catilines they muſt be, indeed, who can refuſe them.

A Great Perſonage, we are aſſured, has been greatly importuned to exert his ſuperiority and power in checking the many wanton and licentious attacks from the preſs on his ſacred perſon: His anſwer was, "No! I was born, was inſtructed, and will continue as the friend of freedom; thoſe who think me otherwiſe, are of a nature incapable of comprehenſion, as their principle of protecting Liberty is the laying of ſnares to entrap it."

A moderate man in the adminiſtration (Lord G——r) at a late council, adviſed the ſending a conſiderable ſquadron immediately to the Tagus, to demand ſatisfaction for the inſults ſhewn to the Britiſh nation.

Auguſt 13. On Sunday evening, the 28 of July, the Right Hon. the Earl of Hillſborough, his Lady and Family, arrived at Hillſborough, from London, by way of Portpatrick and Donaghadee.

LONDON,

Auguſt 14. We are aſſured, that at the laſt Council, which was held for enquiring into the cauſe of the late fire at Portſmouth, all examinations into that affair were poſtponed for *three* weeks.

We are alſo aſſured, that on the above occaſion Lord R——d and the Duke of G—n inſiſted on charging France directly with the burning of the ſtores, ; but Lord N---h proteſted againſt this, and Lord M—d would not hear of it. This ſpirited reſolution will be therefore entirely cruſhed, unleſs ſome further *proofs* ariſe.

Auguſt 15. Yeſterday a full Board of Trade was held at the Plantation office, Whitehall, when ſeveral diſpatches were agreed to be ſent to the different colonies.

Some deputations are ſent over to the Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, in order to compromiſe matters in that kingdom, ſo as that nothing may tranſpire at the meeting of the Parliament there, to froſtrate the amicable meaſures now ſettling by adminiſtration for the peace and quiet of the nation.

Auguſt 16. Meaſures of the moſt lenitive nature are ordered, by authority, to be adopted amongſt the diſcontented Americans. Nothing, of what nature ſoever, is now neglected by a Great Perſonage, that promiſes the moſt diſtaut hopes of reſtoring tranquility thro' all his dominions in general.

St. James's Auguſt 17.

The King has been pleaſed to appoint Sir Charles Hardy, Knt. to be Maſter of his Majeſty's Hoſpital at Greenwich in the County of Kent, and alſo one of the Commiſſioners or Governors thereof.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to grant unto Sir George Brydges Rodney, Bart. the office or place of Rear Admiral of Great-Britain, and of the Admiralty thereof, and of Rear Admiral of the Navies and Seas of the Kingdom of Great-Britian.

Auguſt 17. The two Secretaries of State, Lords Rochford and Suffolk, ſet out of town yeſterday for their reſpective country ſeats.

Lord North, we are aſſured, is now in ſuch great eſteem with his Sovereign, that nothing can diſplace him but his own voluntary intreaty which at preſent is as likely to take place as the payment of the national debt.

Auguſt 19. We are aſſured, that there are four gentlemen of penetration now on their travels through Spain and Portugal, in order to diſcover and procure materials for encountering the miniſtry the enſuing winter. The D. of R—— and Lord C——, are the framers of this buſineſs, and will find means to defray the expences attending it.

BOSTON, Sept. 30.

Yeſterday Afternoon Doctor *Samuel Marſhall* of this Town, was ſuddenly ſeized with an Apoplectic Fit and died in a few Minutes after: He was highly eſteemed, and much improved as a very ſkillful Phyſician, Surgeon, and Man-Midwife; his Death is therefore to be lamented as a public Loſs to the Community, as well as to his more intimate Friends and Acquaintance, to whom his many ſocial Virtues, and an agreeable, obliging Diſpoſition rendered him peculiarly endearing.

We have Advice from Antigua, That on the 24th of Auguſt laſt five PIRATES were executed at that Place, for the murder of Capt. Finney, and taking his Veſſel as mentioned in the Papers ſome Time ago.

Sunday ſe'nnight being the Anniverſary of his Majeſty's Coronation, the Day following was obſerved here by Firing the Guns at the Batteries at 12 o'clock, and at One thoſe at Caſtle William, as alſo on board the Men of War in this Harbour. The Admiral's Ship was the whole Day beautifully ornamented with a very great Variety of Flags and Colours.

On Wedneſday the 18th Inſtant a Convention of the Epiſcopal Clergy was held in this Town, when a Sermon was preached at King's Chapel on the Occaſion by the Rev'd Mr. Baſs of Newbury.

Capt. Doubleday from Cape Nichola Mole, on the 11th Inſtant, ſpoke the Tartar Man of War from England, in Lat. 29, Long. 73.

Capt. Iſrael Abbot of Connecticut River, and Mr. Benja. Dennis, jun. of Norwich, died lately at Cape Nichola Mole, where it was very ſickly.

Wedneſday the Rev'd Mr. John Hunt was ordained, and the Rev'd Mr. John Bacon inſtalled, to the Paſtoral Care of the Church and Congregation at the Old South Meeting-Houſe in this Town: The Rev'd Mr. Hooker of Northampton began the Exerciſes with Prayer; the Rev'd Mr. Hunt preached a Sermon very ſuitable to the Occaſion, from thoſe Words in 2 Tim. ii. 15. *Study to ſhew thyſelf approved unto God, a Workman that needeth not to be aſhamed, rightly dividing the Word of Truth.* The Rev'd Dr. Chauncy prayed and gave the Charge; the Rev'd Mr. Mather then prayed, and the Rev'd Dr. Eliot gave the Right Hand of Fellowſhip.

There was a very large Aſſembly, and the whole conducted and attended to with the greateſt Order and Solemnity.

Saturday ſe'nnight three Men from Lynn, being in a Canoe near Nehant, after Wild Fowl, one of them named Elkanah Hawkes, jun. taking hold of the Muzzle of his Gun to draw it to him, the Tricker ſtriking againſt ſomething, the Gun went off and the whole Charge of Shot entered his Right-Arm, tore the Fleſh and broke the Bone in ſuch a Manner that the Arm was obliged to be taken off immediately.

We hear from Eaſt Hartford, that on Saturday laſt as one Mr. Spencer of that Town, was ſetting in his Cart it accidentally overſet and fell on him, broke his Skull, and he died inſtantly.

On Wedneſday next,

At TEN in the Morning,
Will be Sold by Public Vendue, at the Auction-Room in Queen-Street,

A large and valuable Aſſortment

of Goods belonging to the Eſtate of a Gentleman deceas'd.——

BROAD Cloths, Velverets, Iriſh Linnens, Callimancoes, Tammys, a great variety of Callicoes, Sewing Silks, beſt Scarf Twiſt, Iriſh Camblets, all kinds of Silk and Linnen Handkerchiefs, Mens and Womens Thread, Worſted and Cotton Hoſe, Clouting Diapers, Dowlaſſes, Huckabuck, a variety of Ribbons, Necklaces, Snuff Boxes, Laces, Silk Mitts, Womens Shoes, Death & Twiſt Buttons, Lawns, Homeſpun C'oth, &c. &c.

Alſo, a great Variety of Rich Silks.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY next—Ten o'Clock.

Court of Vice-Admiralty, at *Boſton*, } *September* 28, 1771.

On WEDNESDAY the Second

Day of *October*, at TWELVE o'Clock P. M. will be Sold at PUBLIC VENDUE, at Mr. *Goodhew's* Tavern in *Salem*, Fifty nine Pipes of WINE: Condemned in ſaid Court for illegal Importation.

By Order of Court, Ez. PRICE, D. Reg'r.

For the Benefit of Mr. FLAGG.

A Grand Concert of Vocal and Inſtrumental

MUSICK,

To be perform'd at Concert-Hall, on FRIDAY next, 4th of *October*, to be led by Mr. MORGAN, Organiſt of *Newport*, Alſo, a Solo on the Violin by him; and an Organ Concerto by a Gentleman lately arrived from *London*, Organiſt of the Chapel, alſo ſeveral Choruſes, in the Oratoria of AGIS & GALATIA, by a number of Voices, beſides other MUSICK. ——

To begin at SEVEN o'Clock in the Evening.

TICKETS at Half-a-Dollar each, to be had at the PRINTERS, and at the Hall. ——

I beg leave to acquaint the Public, that my Advertiſing for a Benefit when there was one already, was not to intercept, becauſe I was intercepted.

I. FLAGG.

At Concert Hall, *Boſton*,

on Thurſday the 16th of *October*, will be performed, a Concert of Vocal and Inſtrumental

MUSICK,

For the Benefit of Mr. PROPERT, Organiſt of Trinity Church.

☞ Tickets to be had at the Printers, at Colonel Ingerſol's, Britiſh Coffee-houſe, and at his Lodging's in Quaker-Lane.

To begin at half after Six o'Clock.

LOST Four Silver Table

SPOONS, Two *London* made Marked, Creſt, a Spread Eagle; Two no Mark Maker's Name, *B. Pierpont*: If offered for Sale, it is deſired they may be ſtoped and Notice given to the PRINTERS.

TO BE LETT,

A Very convenient Brick

Dwelling-Houſe in Church-Square, the center of the Town. Enquire at Dr. Jones's Shop near the Town-Houſe. *Boſton, Sept.* 23, 1771.

To be ſold for Caſh or Merchantable Fiſh.

A Small Quantity of Cordage,

ſuch as Cables of 8 Inch, and ſized Rigging, from 4 Inch, to One Inch and a Half.

Likewiſe, a few Pieces of beſt Ruſſia Duck, and a few ditto of Engliſh Canvis of different Numbers. Enquire of Capt. *Boas*, of the Ship *America*, lying at *Tileſton's* Wharf.

Wants Employment,

A Man that is Acquainted with Buſineſs in Town or Country, and would gladly be employ'd in a Store in Town, or otherwiſe be ſent into any part of the Province, with the care of Goods where may beſt ſuit his Employer; any Gentleman that the propoſal anſwers for, may depend upon a ſuitable Recommendation and faithful diſcharge of any Buſineſs he may be intruſted with, and the favour of their Names being left with Mr. *Hubbard* in King-Street, will be gratefully acknowledged, and they may depend upon being ſpeedily waited on.

Boſton, Sept. 24, 1771.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19.

Extract of a Letter from Leiceſter, June 14, 1771.

"The Silk of your Manufacture I exhibited to the beſt Judges in London, and they unanimouſly pronounced it equal to any, except China, There wants no Improvement in it---there wants only Quantity.

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(1) vid. pa. 519—536. (2) vid. pa. 500. (3) pa. 512. (4) vid. pa. 246 from Grafton & North. (11) Mansfield. (2) to go to New York (3) pa. 474.

LONDON,

Extract of a Letter from Calcutta, October 23,

" On our arrival here, we found the river full of dead human carcaſſes, floating up and down, and the ſtreets crouded with the dead and dying, without any one attempting to give them relief: So horridly has the famine raged here, that they who were able to walk and procure food for themſelves, were ſo accuſtomed to ſee their fellow creatures periſhing before them, that it did not even create a painful emotion. The numbers that have periſhed in Calcutta only, amounted (while they found it poſſible to keep an account) to 10 or 11,000 a week, but afterwards they became ſo numerous, that they were every morning juſt gathered together in an heap, and thrown into the river without any poſſibility of numbering them. I have myſelf paſſed by and ſeen 20 or 30 lain down to die, in the length of one ſtreet I have beheld the helpleſs infant tugging at the empty breaſt of its mother juſt expiring, without being capable of affording them the ſmalleſt aid. The dying mothers have frequently been delivered of the fruit of their wombs in the ſtreets, and both have immediately been ſwept away amongſt the dead. It was no uncommon ſight to ſee dogs running about with human limbs in their jaws; and I am told that many of the expiring wretches were ſeen gorging on the bodies of thoſe who periſhed within their reach. The third part of this once populous country, is at the ſmalleſt computation entirely cut off. The famine is now at an end, though the effects of it are too viſible. Thoſe who have withſtood the calamity (many of them) are not able to procure food for themſelves, and are ſo numerous, of which much has been extended, cannot relieve them all. There are many therefore ſtill dying daily in our ſight. The ſtench of the mortality has made the laſt ſickly ſeaſon very fatal to the Europeans, but that occaſions no complaints, as it makes room for ſome of the others, who were waiting to ſucceed them, and are very numerous in porportion to the buſineſs."

LONDON, Auguſt 6.

Further Particulars of Mr. Weſtern's Death.

One day laſt week, as Charles Weſtern, Eſq; of Rivenhall, Eſſex, a young gentleman of ample fortune, and amiable manners, was driving his lady and child in a phaeton, near Brightheimſtone, ſtopped at a public houſe to refreſh his horſes, he alighted himſelf, and taking out his handkerchief to wipe his face, the motion of the handkerchief frightened the horſes, and they immediately run away: Mr. Weſtern run to ſtop them, but was beaten down, and the pole of the carriage ſtruck him on the temple. The horſes proceeded with great violence acroſs the heath; the lady had the preſence of mind to throw the child into a hedge, and was ſo fortunate to jump out herſelf without any hurt. But the cataſtrophe was fatal; being brought back to the public houſe, ſhe found her huſband had been killed on the ſpot, and ſhe has been diſtracted ever ſince.

Miſs Jones, who was lately murdered in Glouceſterſhire, was a great benefactor to the Wretch who committed the horrid deed. She put him apprentice. This poor young lady was to have been married in a fortnight to an amiable gentleman of large fortune, who has, ſince the dreadful event, kept his bed in a high fever, and is delirious.

The late Miſs Jones, of Naſs in Glouceſterſhire, who was unfortunately murdered, was about 23 years of age, and very beautiful, though rather ſhort, and of the moſt mild and benevolent diſpoſition; at the death of an old aunt, now upwards of 80, ſhe would have come to a fortune of 80,000 l.

By advices received from Lidney in Glouceſterſhire, we are informed, that Miſs Gough, who was cruelly beaten and robbed by the ſawyer on Thurſday ſe'nnight, on her return from Naſs, in company with the late Miſs Jones, is now in a fair way of recovery.

See vid. a particular Account of it pa. 621.

William Bant,

Has Imported in the *Hayley*, Capt. SCOTT from LONDON, a general Aſſortment of Fall and Win-GOODS, *among which are,*

Elegant white and yellow ground Brocades, cloth colour and green Engliſh Damaſks, Paduſoys, Ducapes, Mantuas, plain and ſprig'd, white and black Sattins, white and black ſprig'd Modes, and a variety of other Silks, which he will ſell at his Store fronting Dock Square, at the very loweſt Rates for Caſh.

☞ *Thoſe Perſons who will favour him with their Cuſtom, may depend upon being well uſed.*

Imported in the laſt Ships from LONDON, by

Jonathan Williams, jun.

A neat and general Aſſortment of

ENGLISH GOODS.

Which he ſells at his Shop in Ann-Street, below the Draw-bridge, and directly oppoſite *Barret*'s Wharff, at the very loweſt Rates for READY MONEY only.

Thoſe Gentlemen and Ladies who pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom, may depend on the beſt Uſage, and the Obligation gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. Bohea Tea per Hundred or Dozen.

At the Shop formerly improv'd by *Jane Euſtis* deceas'd, at the North ſide of the Town-Houſe, *Boſton*, is now ſelling off by

Joſeph Pierce,

Great penny-worths of *Engliſh* *Scotch* and *India* GOODS, by Wholeſale and Retail, in order for a ſpeedy Settlement of ſaid deceaſed's Eſtate.

N. B. Great Part of the above were pick'd out while the ſaid *Jane* was in *London*, and arriv'd ſince her Death.

A Bale of *Engliſh* Goods, imported in the *Leviathan*, Capt. *Jenkins* from *London*, mark'd I B. and no Owner appearing; this is to give Notice to any Perſon or Perſons who can prove the right property to it, may apply to Mr. *James Blackie*, at his Store on *Treat*'s Wharfe.

Joſhua Gardner,

Has juſt Imported in the Lydia, Capt. COLLYER, from LONDON, and in Capt ROTCH from BRISTOL, a fine aſſortment of Fall and Winter GOODS, which he is determin'd to ſell at his uſual remarkable low Prices, at his Shop in Corn-hill, the ſecond Shop above the Poſt-Office.

Among which are the following Articles, Viz.

BATH beavers, frizes, half-thicks, coatings, duffils, Drapery and Colcheſter Baize of all colours, german ſerges, a fine aſſortment of low priz'd, middling and ſuperfine broad cloth with trimmings, London and Briſtol ſhalloons, callimancoes of moſt colours, tammies and durants, plain brown cambleteens, green ditto, ſtrip'd and mix'd cambleteens, beſt double camblets, dorſetteens, garnets, Iriſh camblets, venetian poplins, ſuperfine plain black ruſſell for ſhoes or quilts, plain black everlaſting, Yorkſhire plains, mixt, green and ſcarlet whitneys, pompadore, claret, drab and black cotton velvets, 3-4, 7-8 and yd-wide Iriſh linnens, 3-4 and 7-8 dowlas, 3-4, 7-8 yd-wide and apron Manchester checks, bed bunts, ſtript hollands, 7-3 and yd-wide cambricks and lawns, plain and flower'd Scotch lawns for aprons and handkerchiefs, clouting diapers, white figur'd gauze handkerchiefs, white blond and thread lace, black bone lace, capuchine ſilks, black ſattins, taffities, pink and white 1-2 ell perſian, black luteſtring, ſcarlet and crimſon ſattins, rich crimſon ſprig'd ſattins, gimp and garland trimmings, red and blue and white linnen handkerchiefs, ſilk handkerchiefs, childrens red morocco ſhoes, mens, womens and childrens ſtocking of ſeveral ſorts, 3 and 4 thread breeches patterns, womens plain and flower'd ſattin gloves and mitts, white and colour'd glaz'd gloves and mitts, black, white and colour'd ſilk mitts, black and white ſilk gloves, worſted mitts and gloves, tapes, quilities, ſhoe binding, needles, pins, ſewing ſilks, ſilk twiſt, wax, Scotch threads, letter'd garters, ſtript tapes, ſilk knee garters, crewels, ſtay cord and braid, white, brown and half ſtiffen'd buckrams, ribbons, ſilk ferrets, twiſt and metal buttons, horn and ivory combs, ſhoe and knee buckles, pen-knives, cuttoes ſciſſars, horn buttons, ſleeve buttons, thimbles, table and tea ſpoons, tea tongs, ſnuff boxes, ink potts, wax and glaſs necklaces, &c.

Said *Gardner* has received per Capt. FELLOWS and SCOTT, a further Supply of Goods, conſiſting of the following Articles, in the LADIES Way, viz.

Muffs and Tippets, a Variety of Fur Trimmings, black and white Gauze, figur'd creſt ditto, Pariſnet, blac and white Catgut, black and colour'd Taffaties, plain black Pelong Sattins, rich thick ditto, black and crimſon ſprig'd Sattins, black and other colour'd figur'd Modes, black and colour'd Sarſnets, fine cover'd Cap Wire, and 12 bow'd Skeletons, a great Variety of black and colour'd Snail Trimmings, a large and fine Aſſortment of Ribbons, of the neweſt Taſte, Edgings, Footings, Blond and Bone Lace, with many other Articles, all which will be ſold on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

ALSO,

Shott, 6 by 8 & 7 by 9 Window Glaſs, Wool Cards Raven's Duck Oznabrigs—Writing and Bonnet Paper—Preſs paper—Pewter, &c. &c.

Thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom, may depend upon having their Penny-worth for their Penny.

Imported and to be Sold by

Peter Hughes,

at his Store in King-Street, *BOSTON*,

RUSSIA and Ravens Duck, Pepper, Poland and common Starch, Florence Oil, 4d 6d 8d & 20d Nails, Cod Lines, Mackrill Lines and Hooks, Sail, Sein and Whipping Twine, Shott, Bar Lead, Single Double and Treble Refin'd Loaf Sugar, Spaniſh Brown, White Lead, 7 by 9, 8 by 10 Glaſs, Buntins, &c. Alſo to be ſold, Choice Taunton Ale, in Caſks about 8 dozen Bottles.

Nathan Frazier

INFORMS his Cuſtomers, and others, that he has imported in the Ships lately arrived from LONDON, a large and very elegant Aſſortment of Engliſh and India Piece Goods, ſuitable for the Fall Trade, which are now ready for Sale at his Store, the Corner of Wing's-Lane, near the Market, BOSTON; all which he is determined to ſell both by Wholeſale and Retail, on the moſt reaſonable Terms for Caſh or ſhort Credit.

Among his GOODS, are the following,

A Neat aſſortment of faſhionable coloured Broad Cloths of all prices, with trimmings to match, a fine choice of neweſt faſhion gold and ſilver thread buttons; gold and ſilver vellum, thread, cord, braid, binding and knee-garters, ſilk knee-garters, German and emboſs'd ſerges, plain and knap'd bath beavers; lamb-ſkins, ratteens, frizes, bearſkins, 6-4 coatings whitneys, duffils, whitney ditto, mill'd and common drapery baize, Colcheſter ditto, flannels, ſtript linceys, mill'd ſwanſkin, halfthicks, Yorkſhire plains, a large aſſortment of Devonſhire and Yorkſhire kerſeys, foreſt cloths, Manchester velvets, checks and dimities; black ſilk velvet, and velvet for capes, drawboys, everlaſtings, double camblets, cambleteens, ſhiverets, diamentees, ſtarretts, brocaded montareens, worſted grograms, plain and corded venetian poplins, coloured crapes, rich Denmark luſters, grizetts, brolioes, bombazeens, allopeens, brilliants, dorſetteens, ſilk camblet, plain and flewer'd ruſſels, worſted damaſk, a prime choice of tammies, durants and callimancoes, hoſiery of all kinds, furniture check with none-ſo-pretties to match, Iriſh linnens & ſheetings, bedticks, dowlaſs, brown hollands, 7-8, 6-4, & 8-4 huckaback, Ruſſia linnen and diaper, clouting and napkining damaſk and diaper, diaper and damaſk table cloths, cambrick and lawns, long lawns, book-muſlin, gauzes, catgut, plain and ſprigg'd ſattins of moſt colours, ſtriped & brocaded luteſtrings, plain and changeable ditto and mantua ſilks, Engliſh and India damaſks and taffaties, plain and figured modes, rich ſarſnets, broad and narrow perſians, pelongs, a fine aſſortment of gimp and ſnail trimming, cap, blond, bone, trolly and coxcomb laces, ribbons, ſilk ferrets, ſilk mitts and gloves, worſted ditto, ſilk romals, bandanno, luteſtring, negligee and Barcelona hankerchiefs, cravats, callicoes and chinces, blue & white and red and white copper-plate furniture, with lines & taſſells to match, white cotton counterpains, *at the ſterling coſt*, check linnen handkerchiefs, blue and white and red and white ſtamp'd ditto, oznabrigs and ticklinburg, Ruſſia and Ravens duck, a good aſſortment of paper hangings, women's maid's and children's pack-thread ſtays, brown buckram, half-ſtiffened ſtays ditto, yellow holland and all ſorts of ſtay trimmings, muffs and tippets furr trimmings, Norway doe gloves, ditto lin'd with furr, beſt buff buck ditto, glazed and ſhammy mens womens and youths black lamb ditto womens and maids beſt kid gloves and mitts, ſampler canvas and crewels, Engliſh brocaded and ſatten ſhoes and clogs, an aſſortment of looking-glaſſes, writing paper, account books, wafers and ſealing-wax, black ſattin and mode hatts, plain and trimm'd chip hatts and bonnets, &c. &c.

☞ Curlary ware of various ſorts; powder, ſhot flints, allum, copperas, brimſtone, ſalt petre, 18 inch and 22 inch beſt London pipes, pepper by the bag or ſmaller quantity, cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs, mace, Engliſh loaf ſugar, Bohea and Hyſon Tea, with a great variety of other articles, too numerous to particularize.

Shopkeepers in Town and Country, may be ſupplied with compleat aſſortments of the above: And thoſe who ſend by Letter, may depend on being as well uſed, as if preſent in Perſon.

For *LIVERPOOL*,

The *Liverpool* Packet,

FREDERICK MORTH, Commander, will ſail in three Weeks, has excellent Accommodations for Paſſengers. Freighters or Paſſengers may apply to the Maſter, or at the STAFFORDSHIRE and LIVERPOOL WAREHOUSE in King-Street, where there is now ready for Sale, a very large and compleat Aſſortment of CHINA, GLASS, DELFT, and STONE WARE—Alſo, 14 and 18 Inch Pipes, excellent Liverpool Ale in Hampers of three dozen, and a general Aſſortment of Ironmongry, Braizery and Cutlery Ware, remarkably cheap.

For *Charleſtown, (South Carolina.)*

The Ship Sally,

Jonathan Pierpoint Maſter, will ſail on or before the 10th of *October*. For Freight or Paſſengers, Enquire of *Guſtavus Fellows*, or the Maſter on Board, now lying at *Tileſton*'s Wharf.

N. B. There is now on Board, a few Chaldrons New-Caſtle Smiths COALS, to be ſold Cheap for Caſh.